The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 68.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—There is no change in the river at Williamsport, Pa. The ice has not moved.

—The entire tribe of Sheebit Indians, about one hundred and fifty, were baptized into the Mormon Church at St. George, Utah, on Friday.

—The creditors of the lumber firm of Geo. B. James & Co., of Boston, met on Saturday and chose assignees. The liabilities amount to $2,300,000.

—General B. R. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is on his way to Utah, where he goes to look after matters pertaining to the civil service.

—Mrs. Lena Foster, of Edgefield county, S. C., was murdered on Saturday by some unknown parties while her husband was at work in the field. The Fosters are white.

—The steamer Burns was seized at Little Rock, Ark., on Saturday, by the United States Marshal, on a charge of violating the navigation laws of the United States.

—The United States steamer Pensacola, on her passage from San Francisco to Honolulu, carrying Kalakaua, lost the main topmast, mizzentop gallant mast, and foreroyal yard in a gale.

—Some of the friends of Rev. Dr. D. B. Knickerbocker, of Minneapolis, Minn., talk of presenting his eminent fitness for the vacant Bishopric of Illinois to the notice of leading men in that diocese.

—A fire at East Joffrey, N. H., on Sunday morning, destroyed the Granite State Hotel and stables, with the contents of the latter, including nine horses, and also destroyed the bank block and dwelling house. Loss $75,000.

—A telegram has been received at Lieut. General Sheridan's headquarters, reporting the surrender at Ft. Sill of a portion of the Quohada band of Indians. This tribe is perfect y wild, and is one of the most troublesome in the southwest. The indications are that the whole tribe will come in.

—The steamship McGregor left Sidney on February 14th, arrived at Auckland on the 19th, and sailed on the 20th, with twenty-seven passengers. Mr. Young, of New York, died of consumption, and was buried the same day. The vessel arrived at Honolulu on March 9th, and sailed on the 10th.

—At Leavenworth, Ks., on Friday night, Captain E. Hensley shot Judge Pendery for the alleged seduction of his daughter. Hensley used a shot gun and put part of a charge of shot into Pendery's back, but did not hurt him much. All the parties were of the highest respectability, and the affair creates great excitement.

—General W. H. Emory, when relieved as commander of the Department of the Gulf, goes to Washington. Of his staff, Capt. W. W. Sanders, Sixth Infantry, goes to Ft. Buford, Dakota; Capt. E. M. Hays, Fifth Cavalry, goes to Arizona; Capt. Luke O'Reilly, Nineteenth Infantry, goes to Camp Supply, Indian Territory.

—The annual meeting of the Vessel Owners and Agents Association of Chicago was held on Saturday. Officers were elected as follows: President, G. C. Finney; Vice President, C. J. Magill; Secretary, Jno. M. Long; Treasurer, H. S. Halsted. Commissions continue at the rate of seventy-five cents per thousand bushels wheat capacity.

—On the opening of the Chancery Clerk's office in Vicksburg on Saturday, it was found that the office had been burglarized. Books, papers and official bonds have been tampered with, and the books of warrants on the special and poor-house funds, containing "stubs" of the warrants last issued, and the blanks now being used, were found to be missing.

—A dispatch from Sherman, Texas, states that a detective had arrived there with Matt Morris, the last of the gang concerned in the robbery of the messenger of the Southern Express Company, in Memphis, on the 1st of February. The detective states that he found Morris in the mountains, at the head of the Red river, about one hundred miles west of Sherman.

—A newspaper reporter sent to the locality of the troubles in Todd county, Ky., reports that four of the accused Ku-Klux are in jail, and will be brought up for trial to-day. A company of State militia have arrived, and all is quiet. There is no apprehension of any attack on the jail or attempt at rescue of the prisoners by their friends. The citizens are gratified at the prospect of the restoration of good order.

—The South Carolina Legislature debated the removal of State Treasurer Cardozo all day Saturday, and took a vote at midnight on the adoption of an address demanding his removal. The address was not adopted, the vote being in the Senate: yeas 11 and nays 18, and in the House: yeas 45 and nays 63. This is regarded as a vindication of Gov. Chamberlain's administration and of the integrity of the present management of the State finances.

—The tobacco manufacturers of St. Louis have protested against the recent ruling of Commissioner Douglass that the additional tax of four per cent. must date from the 3d inst., and have forwarded a petition to that official, asking him to reconsider his ruling. They take the ground that the bill imposing the additional four per cent. tax did not become a law until after business hours on the 3d inst., and that the revenue officers sold stamps under the old law all that day. Purchases of stamps were made, sales effected and contracts made under the old regulation, and therefore the decision of the Commissioner is retrotractive and unjust.

STATE BREVITIES.

SMALL POX at Hollidaysburg.

MCKEESPORT has had its spell.

EBENSBURG needs more houses.

VACANT houses in Tyrone are scarce.

LUMBERMEN expect a brisk spring trade.

THE Ebensburg people are agitated about a water works.

THE reports from the oil regions are not favorable to a big production in 1875.

THE Legislature was in session seventy-two days. Short, but quite long enough.

THE stove and hollow-ware works at Boyer's Ford and Limerick, Chester county, have fully resumed.

MISS BIGH won the prize at the last spelling school at Franklin. We recollect the birch family when a school boy.

A BRAKEMAN, named Stanton, was run over and killed on the Warren & Dunkirk Railroad, at Warren, Thursday last.

THE Danforth House, at Pithole, is offered for sale. The price now is a barrel of whisky, although it originally cost $40,000.

A YOUNG white woman eloped with a married African from Huntingdon last week, but the pair were subsequently captured.

JOHN NELSON, of Fulton county, claims to be the possessor of a watch which belonged to General Harrison, of Revolutionary memory.

SOLOMON F. HOGE, A. F. Silvaus, James R. Rhinehart and W. P. Kendall are candidates for County Superintendent in Greene county.

A MAN in Conneautville the other day was caught in the act of committing suicide with an ounce of laudanum in his hand and the same quantity of arsenic in his pocket. He was relieved of his drugs, though not of his life, which must have been a disappointment to him in view of his elaborate preparation.

THE puddlers, ruffers, heaters and rollers of the Blandon Rolling mill, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, struck on Tuesday last. The reason is that the proprietors have made a reduction of wages. The strikers claim that they are governed by the Philadelphia rules of their union, and are not willing to submit to it.

IN the Moshannon Mines, Clearfield county, as we learn from a Johnstown miner who is now working there, there is a mule employed in the drifts which must have attained a ripe old age. In the war of 1812 he was sufficiently mature to do his share of pulling in a baggage wagon, and the "brand" of that year is still visible on one of his flanks. He also performed duty in the Mexican war, and in the late civil struggle he was either a rebel, or else happened to be engaged in the South when the unpleasantness broke out, as another brand, designating the mark of the lost cause, also appears seared into the skin and flesh. He may have been captured from the Confederacy, and at the close of the struggle he found himself down in a coal mine, where he still performs the work of an able-bodied mule, and is as sagacious as any of the species ever become. His owners design exhibiting him at the Centennial next year, after which, we presume, he will lay down and peacefully pass away, in the happy consciousness that his mission has been more than accomplished, and also the envy of common mules who have not lived so long nor to so good a purpose.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Louisiana Question Still Before the Senate.

Democratic Members Passing the Time in Making Speeches.

Andrew Johnson to Take the Floor To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1874.

Senate Proceedings.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Anthony moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution submitted Tuesday night by Mr. Frelinghuysen approving of the action heretofore taken by the President in protecting Louisiana from domestic violence, and expressing the opinion that he should continue to recognize in that State the existing State Government.

Mr. Bayard raised a point of order that the effect of the resolution was legislation, and therefore not in order at this special session of the Senate.

Before the discussion upon the resolution was commenced, Mr. Anthony said it was not the intention of the Senators on his side of the chamber to discuss this matter, and with all due respect to the ingenuity of the Senators on the other side, he did not think they could say anything new in regard to Louisiana. Therefore he did not think there need be any trouble about voting upon it and having final adjournment to-day.

Mr. Bayard then spoke at length against the resolution.

Finally, the Senate, by a vote of 28 yeas to 24 nays, agreed to take up the resolution.

The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Wis.), Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Robertson, Sherman, Spencer and West—28.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Easton, Gordon, Hamilton, Johnson (Tenn.), Jones (Fla.), Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, White and Withers.

Messrs. Cameron (Pa.), Hamlin, Sargent and Windom, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Ransom, Merrimon, Dennis and Johnston (Va.), who would have voted in the negative. Those not voting and not announced as paired were Messrs. Alcorn, Christiancy, Clayton, Conover, Dawes, Dorsey, Ferry (Conn.), Goldthwaite, McDonald, Paddock, Wadleigh and Wright.

Mr. Anthony then submitted a substitute agreed upon in the caucus for the resolution of Mr. Frelinghuysen, as follows:

Resolved, That the action of the President in protecting the Government in Louisiana, of which William P. Kellogg is Executive, and the people of that State against domestic violence and enforcing the laws of the United States, is approved.

Mr. Thurman said he wanted time to look into this resolution, and it was evident now that the session would be prolonged till next week. He moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Rejected—yeas 22, nays 33.

Mr. Whyte said the resolution was a twin to that for the admission of Pinchback, recently postponed till next December. He moved that the resolution be postponed till the first Monday in December next. Rejected—yeas 24, nays 30.

The following is the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Gordon, Hamilton, Johnson (Tenn.), Jones (Florida), Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte and Withers—24.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Robertson, Sherman, Spencer and West—30.

Mr. Bayard yielded for a motion to adjourn, which was each time rejected.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Randolph, a recess was taken from 4:20 till 6, Mr. Randolph saying his sole object in making a motion for a recess was that the Senators on his side of the chamber might have an opportunity for conference.

While Mr. Bayard was speaking, nearly every seat on the Republican side was vacant, the Republican Senators having concluded to give the Democrats a monopoly of the time to be used for speeches.

On the Senate reassembling, Mr. Bayard resumed his speech, and at 6:15 yielded to Mr. Cooper, who moved that the Senate adjourn. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 28.

Mr. Bayard then continued his speech to the close, when Mr. Maxey took the floor and spoke in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Anthony.

Before concluding, at 8 o'clock, he yielded to Mr. McDonald for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Sherman inquired if the Senator (Mr. Donald) could name any time when a vote could be taken if the Senate should agree now to adjourn.

Mr. McDonald replied that he could not.

Mr. Eaton said while the Senators on his side of the chamber had not arrived at any determination as to a day when a vote could be taken, he would say candidly that in his judgment, if the Senate would adjourn at a reasonable hour this evening, a vote would be reached just as soon as if the session should be continued.

Mr. Sherman said it was a matt r of vital importance to the Senators on both sides of the chamber to know when the Senate would adjourn. He had been engaged all the week wanted to go to their homes. If the Senators on the Democratic side would say when they would close the debate, he had no doubt a majority would agree to it. It seemed to him that Tuesday next might be fixed upon for final adjournment.

Mr. Bayard said he had no idea that anything but the most usual and orderly disposition of this resolution would be attempted by the Senators on his side of the chamber. If, when the resolution was brought in this morning, the usual course had been taken and an order made to have it printed and lay over, as a matter of course, no doubt that on Monday or Tuesday the speeches would have been brief, and not dilatory to any extent. The reason it took him so long was on account of the want of time for preparation.

After further discussion Mr. Whyte offered a resolution authorizing the President *pro tempore* to declare the Senate adjourned *sine die* on Thursday next at noon.

Mr. Logan (*sotto voce*)—Not much!

Mr. Conkling called for the regular order, and a vote was taken on the motion of Mr. McDonald to adjourn. Rejected—yeas 20, nays 25.

Mr. Anthony said the majority proposed to give all the time for discussion to the other side, and if the Senators on that side would fix the time for taking a vote, they might adjourn when they pleased.

Mr. Maxey then resumed his remarks, and closed by saying that the resolution now before the Senate was a twin brother to the Pinchback resolution, and should be postponed with it.

Mr. Davis moved to amend the substitute by striking out the word "approve," and stated that it was his intention to insert the word "disapprove" if the amendment to strike out should be agreed to, so that the resolution should disapprove of the action of the President in protecting the Government in Louisiana of which W. P. Kellogg is executive, etc. Rejected—yeas 16, nays 23.

Mr. Kernan then took the floor, and was followed by Mr. Eaton, who yielded for a motion to adjourn, which was rejected—ayes 20, noes 24—when he continued his speech till ten o'clock, at which time Mr. McCreery renewed his motion to adjourn.

In making the motion, Mr. McCreery said the majority might sit this resolution out Tuesday night.

Mr. Anthony inquired if the Senator was authorized to make that agreement.

Mr. McCreery said so far as he was concerned he was willing.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) said it had been repeatedly asserted that the Democratic Senators did not desire to make any factious opposition, but their words had not been taken, and that fact would justify them in resorting to factious opposition, if they thought proper, though he did not say they would make such opposition.

Mr. Anthony said if the Senators on the other side would agree to take a vote on Wednesday, the Senators on his side would agree to adjournment now.

Mr. Bayard said he hoped the vote would not be postponed half so long as the time named, but the Democratic Senators would not bind themselves.

The motion of Mr. McCreery to adjourn was rejected—yeas 21, nays 26.

Mr. Eaton then resumed, and concluded [illegible] minutes past seven.

Mr. Anthony said if the Senator did not desire to proceed with his remarks to-night he would make a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Johnson replied that he was not anxious to go on to-night, and would yield for a motion to adjourn, and speak on Monday.

At the request of Mr. Logan, Mr. Anthony modified his motion so as to go into executive session, which was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 11:20 the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

Senatorial Caucuses.

The Democratic Senators were in caucus this morning, and in anticipation of the action of the Republican majority, determined on the method of their opposition.

The Republican Senators agreed to refrain from discussing the caucus Louisiana resolution in the Senate, and also determined to vote against any recess or adjournment, except over Sunday, until a final vote shall have been taken. This course will, in all probability, insure the termination of the session within the next five or six days, and many persons think it will close by Wednesday.

Reward Revoked.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular to-day, revoking a former reward for information leading to the forfeiture of a distillery not legally operated, and offering fifty dollars for information which shall lead to the seizure of any distillery of not less than forty gallons capacity and the arrest of the owner, the money to be paid upon presentation of the certificate of the collector of the district and District Attorney.

Democratic Filibustering.

Democratic Senators, in their caucus consultation this evening, unanimously determined not to make any agreement or accede to any proposition fixing a definite term for closing the debate on the Louisiana question. They also decided not to make any merely factious opposition, but to insist upon their right to fully debate the pending resolution in the Senate.

Senator Johnson on the Pinchback Resolution.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, will now probably be heard from. He intended speaking on the Pinchback resolution, but changed his mind. This afternoon, however, he was busy looking up facts in the Louisiana question, his desk being covered with books and papers.

The Mission to Russia.

It was stated at the Capitol to-day by friends of ex-Senator Chandler that he had been tendered and would probably accept the mission to Russia. Geo. Boker, recently appointed, it is said, is about to decline.

Nominations.

John Parker has been nominated for United States Marshal for the Western District of Michigan, and Congressman Snyder for Postmaster at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1875.

Decision in a Patent Case.

The Commissioner of Patents will to-morrow decide the question to whom the patent for a quadruplex telegraph instrument is to be issued. It is understood he decides it to be awarded to Edison & Prescott, on the ground that Edison's agreement with Harrington was made before the invention was in existence and his assignment to Prescott after it was completed. The Commissioner don't feel called upon to decide upon the question of the equities in the case.

Mail Contractors Fined.

An official document has been issued from the Government printing office showing that during the year 1874 the Postmaster General imposed fines and made deductions from the pay of contractors in about 1,800 cases of mail failures, &c. The largest fines and deductions were $395, $716 and $794. The others vary from fifty to twenty-five dollars, and only a few are over that amount.

Postage on Third Class Matter.

The Postmaster General has instructed postmasters that on all mailable matter of the third class, postage must be prepaid at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

NEW YORK.

A Bill for Dinners for the Tilton-Beecher Jury.

Proposed Annexation of the Northern States of Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1875.

The Death of John Mitchel.

The Irish societies of this and neighboring cities are preparing for public meetings to express regret for the death of John Mitchel. The widow and daughter of Mr. Mitchel reside in Brooklyn, and were visited to-day by a number of persons condoling with them in their bereavement.

Funeral of Gen. Hancock's Daughter.

The funeral of the late Ada Elizabeth Hancock, daughter of Major General Hancock, took place this afternoon, the principal mourners were Chief Justice Daly, Richard Schell and other well-known citizens. The pall bearers were members of Gen. Hancock's staff. At the close of the services the body was taken to Morristown, Pa., for interment.

Dinners for the Tilton-Beecher Jury.

A bill of $419.25 has been presented to the Brooklyn Board of Supervisors for dinners furnished the twelve jurymen in the Tilton-Beecher case and three Court officers for forty-three days, beginning January 11th and ending March 12.

Guarding Plymouth Church.

An extra force of five officers has been detailed for duty at Plymouth Church to-morrow.

Walking Match.

The twenty mile walking match this evening between Dan O'Leary, of Chicago, and Wilson Reid, of this city, for one thousand dollars, was won by O'Leary in three hours, forty-four minutes and fifteen seconds. Reid left the track exhausted on the sixteenth mile.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1875.

Annexation of the Northern States of Mexico.

The *Mercury* has a Washington dispatch alleging that the excursion of Senator Cameron and others to Mexico has for its object the annexation by purchase to the United States of the Northern States of that Republic. The Mexican authorities are understood to have already acquiesced to the transfer, the terms of which are yet to be settled. The territory proposed to be annexed is all that part of Mexico lying north of the Rio Rapido and the Rio Grande De Santiago, and comprises the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuala, Nueva Leon, Sinoloa, Durango and Zacatecas, one-half of Tamaulipas, one-third of Jaligo, a small portion of San Luis Potosi, and the northern of Lower California, all together about 438,000 square miles of territory and over a million and a half of population, of whom less than half a million are whites, the rest Indians and mixed. The boundary line will commence at the mouth of the Rapido, following that river to its source towards the town of Pinas, in latitude 22.35, longitude 101.70; thence to the source of the river Santiago, and along that stream to its mouth. The movement is understood to have originated with the Mexican authorities, who desire to see this sparsely settled country placed under a power possessing the means of enforcing order among its population and of inviting emigration thither.

The Murderer Sharkey.

The *Herald's* Havana special says the murderer Sharkey is to be delivered at Havana to an American detective, to be taken back to New York. The correspondent says Sharkey was furnished money by ex-Congressman John Fox to get away from Cuba to South America. The Spanish minister at Washington says although there is no extradition treaty between the two countries, there is every probability in request to his Government from Secretary Fish for the return of Sharkey will be complied with.

No Time to Leave America.

The following was transmitted by cable to-day in reply to a dispatch inviting Rev. Talmage to visit England:

"Rev. D. L. Moody, London.—I cannot come. There is a great awakening in my church. This is no time for Evangelical ministers to leave America.

"T. DE WITT TALMAGE."

OHIO ITEMS.

MONROE COUNTY has a 425 pound girl who is still growing.

WOOSTER UNIVERSITY has 225 students, exclusive of the medical department.

YOUNGSTOWN is to have two miles of street railroad. Work is soon to begin on it.

ABOUT $11,000 has been subscribed towards building a new Methodist church at Cadiz.

A LOT of loafers were giving a Bucyrus bridal party a charivari, the other evening, when the bridegroom appeared among them and fired the contents of a revolver in their midst. All of them left but one, who had so much lead in him that he couldn't.

IT appears from the report of the Secretary of State that the six counting in Ohio having the largest amount of cultivated lands are: Richland, 219,393 acres; Seneca, 177,718 acres; Wayne, 169,588 acres; Fairfield, 140,567 acres, and Montgomery 139,751 acres.

WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS.

TWENTY-SIX counties in this State are represented in the Penitentiary at Moundsville. Kanawha has eleven and Wood ten prisoners. Wirt has none.

AT Cotton Hill, West Virginia, Sunday morning, while Peter King, Buck McGuire, and G. B. Hazlet, of that place, John Thackery, of Urbana, Ohio, and Hugh Swope, of Union county, Ohio, were in a skiff riding on New river, the boat, owing to the very rough water, became unmanageable and was upset, drowning the six men. All were under it. When it turned over again only two men were seen clinging to it. It continued to turn, one man giving [illegible] one minute afterward. Neither the boat nor the bodies of the men have as yet been recovered. Several persons have met their deaths the same way at that place within the past few months.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

Terrible Religious Massacre in Mexico.

A Protestant Church Invaded by Cut-Throats.

A Large Number of the Congregation Murdered.

Late News from Australia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

University Boat Race.

LONDON, March 20.—The University boat race took place on the Thames to-day. The usual crowd was present. When the boats took the water the Cambridge crew rowed a quicker stroke than their opponents, and led them to Crabtree, one mile and two furlongs from the starting point. Here the Oxford crew made a spurt and drew up level with the Cantabs, and at Hammersmith bridge, four furlongs further on, was a length ahead. At Barnes' Terrace, five furlongs from the stake boat, the dark blues were six lengths ahead. From this point the distance between the two boats rapidly widened, and the Oxfords came in winner by ten lengths, amid deafening shouts of friends of the crew. The Cambridge boat was badly steered throughout the race.

LONDON, March 21.—The time of the winners of the University boat race yesterday is officially announced at twenty-two minutes and two seconds.

The Religious Revival.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey preached this morning, afternoon and evening at Agricultural Hall. At the three meetings the audiences numbered respectively 16,000, 14,000 and 19,000. There was some confusion in consequence of the vast crowds in and around the hall, especially in the evening

Meeting of Irishmen.

Irishmen held a mass meeting in Hyde Park. It is estimated 50,000 people were gathered. Resolutions were adopted demanding the release of Fenian prisoners, condemning the coercive laws in Ireland, and condoling with the family of John Mitchel.

SPAIN.

Muzzling the Press.

PARIS, March 20.—Advices from Madrid state that the treatment of the press by the Government is daily becoming more arbitrary, causing much dissatisfaction. The *Liberal* has been suspended and telegraphic dispatches are detained and examined.

Carlist Defeat.

MADRID, March 21.—Gen. Campos has defeated the Carlists before Olot, and entered the town. Nine hundred Carlists were taken prisoners.

A Denial.

MADRID, March 21.—The report published in a Paris newspaper last Thursday that Bermon, a Frenchman, and editor of the Carlist official journal, had been shot by Alfonsists is without foundation.

BY MAIL.

From Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The Sidney *Herald* furnishes the annexed news:

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The members of the new Government will place public education on a wider basis. Free trade principles will govern the fiscal policy. Railway construction is encouraged.

The prolonged drouth has terminated. The crop prospects are now favorable. Money is cheap.

The Western Railway is now complete into the city of Bathurst. Its extension to Orange is being pushed forward.

VICTORIA.—A meeting to inaugurate a ladies' college was held on February 18th. The revenue returns for the last quarter show a deficiency of £17,000.

The very limited number of responses have been received from intending exhibitors at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

A proposed gathering of Transit of Venus parties from stations in this part of the world is expected to take place at Melbourne on the 25th. Government Astronomer Elery engaged the North American observers in calculating the exact longitude of the Victoria and Tasmanian observing stations.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The results of the wheat harvest are more satisfactory than was anticipated when reaping commenced. It is estimated the surplus for exportation will exceed 2,000,000 bushels.

The Government has promised $2,500 to represent the colony at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

NEW ZEALAND.—The gold yield of the colony fell off about one hundred and twenty-nine thousand ounces from the previous year. The native relations are peaceful. The natives are cordially inclined to accept the "inevitable" with but little opposition. The demand for labor is increasing.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The *Herald's* Acapulco correspondent gives the details of a terrible religious massacre in that city on the night of January 20th. Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of the City of Mexico, was invited to Acapulco last year by a lawyer named Procopio Diaz and others to organize a new congregation, the nucleus of which already existed nearly a year. Finding no suitable substitute, Hutchinson came down in December and took temporary charge of the new Church. About ninety persons were in attendance, all evincing a desire for a knowledge of, the slightest impropriety of conduct on his part. The whole matter is in a nutshell—a jealous wife, who, on that subject at least, was insane, imagined that, because so many women were writing to Mr. Wesley for religious counsel and instruction, there must exist some impropriety. Maddened by this jealousy, she endeavored to create a scandal. But her allegations were so palpably absurd, were so generally disbelieved, except by those who were ready to believe anything against Mr. Wesley, and the relationship of the offending party was such that Mr. Wesley deemed it expedient to commit his name and cause to the good sense of mankind. But what is there in this like the case of Mr. Beecher? Absolutely nothing; and General Tracy committed a grave offense in instituting the comparison. But he was guilty of a still darker offense when he affirmed that "it was by means of an immoral act that Wesley made improper advances that a persecution was kindled against him in Georgia." There is not a word of truth in all this. Far from it; the allegation was just this: that he had transgressed his prerogative as a minister of the Church of England, in refusing the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to a lady related to some of the principal personages in the colony. We hope General Tracy has the manliness and candor to correct so gross a mistake which is doing injury, and wounds the feelings of millions of people.

German in the Public Schools.

A very large meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening, to protest against the exclusion of German from the Public Schools. The line of argument adopted was the same that has been held hitherto by the advocates of ornamental instruction at the public expense. It is all good and true, but we respectfully submit that it does not touch the main point. No doubt it would be a great gain if every child in the land could speak and write German, and if they were also thoroughly acquainted with the literature of that renowned country, but the same line of argument can be applied with as good effect to the Italian, French, Spanish, and Scandinavian languages. In that case, who shall say where the pursuit of this species of literary culture is to end? The German immigrant of to-day speaks his mother tongue, but his child will speak the universal language of America. So will the descendants of other immigrants. Then the question arises as to how far the authorities should go in giving instruction in branches that have ceased to be necessary. Thence we come down to the matter of dollars and cents, and it may be fairly asked—and the question may be fairly pushed—as to how far the property owners are willing to be taxed for the education of children? The original design of the founders of the common school system was to give every boy and girl such an elementary education as would enable them to hold their own in the ordinary transaction of life. They had no intention to interfere with private schools, academies, and colleges, and least of all to burden the taxpayers with the support of such institutions. It is the opinion of many thoughtful men that we should return to this primitive system as soon as possible, thus achieving the double purpose of lightening expenses and putting an end to the disputes over the studies that should be pursued in our public schools. Under the present system the primary school receives the least attention; in old times it was the sum and centre of the system. Have we shown ourselves wiser than our ancestors in the change?—*N. Y. Commercial Adver tiser.*

For Latest Telegrams See Fourth Page.

SPELLING MATCHES.

Some Practical Hints on Spelling Tournaments from a Rural Schoolmaster.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The spelling matches which have recently become so popular, will undoubtedly be a very effective agency in correcting the bad orthography of many persons who now have the reputation of being good scholars. They will certainly show how creditable good spelling is. They also afford a very rational entertainment; and hence they well may deserve encouragement. Having had much experience in the old fashioned spelling schools in my numerous engagements in rural teaching, I will offer some practical hints on the management of these spelling tournaments.

1. When a premium is offered for the champion speller, all of the spellers may be arranged in a class, and then captains will not be needed. When all have retired (because of their misspelling) except one, his name should be noted, and the whole class called up for another trial. If the same person again be last to retire, he should be declared victor; if another person, there should be a third trial. Then, if either the first or second be the last to retire, that one should take the premium. If a third one should then be the last to keep his place, there should be a trial with these three. The most difficult words in use then might be offered to them.

2. If, however, the plan of "choosing sides" is preferred, the spellers should all keep their places (not retiring on mista kes) during the match, and a scorer should be appointed to keep account of the mistakes made on one side and corrected on the other. Thus a word missed on one side and spelled on the other should be scored one to its credit. A word may be tried several times on each side before it is correctly spelled. This need not be noted; but if it is spelled correctly on the side where first missed, it should be considered redeemed, and then need not be scored. At the close of the match the report of the scorer should be announced.

3. It would be appropriate for the captain of the victorious company to receive a lot of little presents to distribute to his spellers when the contest is finished; or the prize spelling might be confined to his company. If this plan be deemed too exclusive, both companies might be formed into one class to compete for the premium.

4. There should be one or two persons inside of the door, who should ask all persons entering whether they wish to engage in the spelling, and if so, take their names. These names should be presented to the captains or managers, thus enabling readi, to form the class or choose their spellers.

Each speller should repeat his word after the pronouncer before spelling it. Indistinct utterance should be regarded the same as misspelling. It might be well to have an umpire, who should have by him a Webster's unabridged. A speller should have the right to demand the definition when words with the same pronunciation have different meanings. Viz.—Counselor, *an adviser.* Councilor, *a member of a council.* Permissible, *what may be permitted.* Permissable, *what may be missed;* and many others.

6. More attention ought to be given to the spelling of proper names; names of men and women, geographical names, Scripture names, scientific terms, &c.

The ingenuity of managers may adopt or modify these hints, or devise other regulations, and thus render the spelling tournament still more interesting. Viz.—Each one of Common Pleas and District Court, ... 1,840 00
Fines from Aldermen and Justices 220 95
Gas companies, for the payment of gas inspection expenses, ... 5,148 19
The several poor districts in the county, for maintenance of paupers confined in Dixmont Insane Asylum 1,728 70
County tongue's fees 205 05
Taxes—1873 and former years 394 392
Taxes—1873 ..... 81,577 44
Taxes—1874 ..... 370,492 22

Total receipts of this account for 1874 ..... $ 756,030 95

EXPENDITURES.

Debt maturing during the year.. $ 25,000 00
Interest on funded debt 121,607 78
Fees and salaries of county officers, including traveling expenses of Sheriff's deputies 135,935 05
Transcribing duplicates for Commissioners and Treasurer's offices and the various school districts in the county 2,757 16
Elections expenses 11,047 22
Assessors' pay for making the triennial assessment of 1873-74 ..... 36,261 43
Jail, Workhouse and House of Refuge commitments 5,006 22
Coroner's office, inquests, burial expenses, &c 2,245 52
Printing and stationery 25,208 76
Fuel, light, water rent, insurance, new buildings, alterations, repairs, furniture, &c., for Court House and jail, including maintenance of prisoners in jail 29,143 92
Court of Quarter Sessions (Criminal) 49,871 75
Common Pleas and District Courts 42,116 83
Supreme Court 878 65
Aldermen & Justices of the Peace 1,800 96
Gas Inspection 5,360 92
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 49,170 30
Sinking fund 25,000 00
County Bridges 24,060 63
County roads 1,873 65
House of Refuge 18,530 45
Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont 2,844 65
Western Penitentiary 16,839 07
Law Library 3,885 45
Recorder's Index Commission 1,096 50
Contingent fund 2,325 72

Total expenditures for 1874 ..... $ 645,053 99
To which amount add outstanding warrant of 1873 paid in 1874 ..... 22 50

$ 645,076 49
From which amount deduct outstanding warrant of 1874 ..... 4 00

Surplus of 1874, being cash in County Treasury ..... $ 645,072 49
110,988 46

$ 756,030 95

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Proceeds of sale of one hundred shares of Allegheny Valley Railroad stock ..... $ 2,000 00
Interest received on R. R. bonds 12,581 20
Annual appropriation 25,000 00

$ 39,581 20

EXPENDITURES.

By bonds of the county purchased and cancelled before maturity, ... $ 38,115 61
Balance in fund, January 1, 1875 ..... 1,465 59

$ 39,581 20

LIQUOR LICENSE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in fund January 1st, 1874 ..... $ 174,438 65
From licenses during 1874 ..... 208,235 00

$ 382,673 65

EXPENDITURES.

By warrants of Board of Prison Inspectors ..... $ 137,139 50
Balance in fund January 1st, 1875 ..... 245,534 15

$ 382,673 65

POOR FUND ACCOUNT.

For those districts of the county not included in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny:

RECEIPTS.

Cash in hand January 1, 1874.. $ 6,504 96
Poor taxes, 1872, and former years 19 12
Poor taxes, 1873 ..... 4,141 01
Poor taxes, 1874 ..... 31,521 33

$ 42,186 42

EXPENDITURES.

By warrants of Directors of the County Home, paid in 1864 ..... $ 26,098 57
Balance in fund, January 1st, 1875 ..... 16,087 85

$ 42,186 42

RECAPITULATION OF BALANCES IN COUNTY TREASURY JANUARY 1, 1875.

General County account ..... $ 110,988 46
Sinking Fund account 1,465 59
Liquor License Fund account 245,534 15
Poor Fund account 16,087 85

Total ..... $ 374,046 05

COUNTY DEBT.

Total debt January 1, 1874 ..... $ 2,329,221 73
Total debt January 1, 1875 ..... 2,254,448 30

Reduction during 1874 ..... $ 74,773 43

NOTE—A detailed statement embracing all of the above items, in pamphlet form, can be had on application at this office.

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

MEETINGS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 20.

THE MEMBERS OF THE LATE O. B. DOUD DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, on Monday evening, March 22d, at 7:30 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of completing cast and accounts for the performance to be given in aid of the Poor under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor.

A. R. CONNELLY, President.
R. D. E. ROWE, Secretary. O. B. D. A.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, April 13th, 1875, at 11 o'clock P. M., to hear the Report of the Board, elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and act upon such other business as may be brought before them. By order of the Board of Managers.

WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.
March 12, 1875. mh-d16

Buy a Lot in Ashchenez.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICES REDUCED
AT THE WHOLESALE.
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.
OF
GILL & BRO.,
253 LIBERTY STREET,

To which we invite the attention of the Trade.

With the opening of an other season we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMENS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, MENS', BOYS' AND YOUTH'S BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

Congress Gaiters, Alexis, Oxford and Jersey Ties and Fine Calf Boots.
Miners' Nailed Shoes, Rubber Goods, &c.
Also, a large stock of CITY MADE GOODS Goat, Morocco and Lasting.
Bottom Prices. Orders Promptly Attended to.

DANIEL WENKE,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE:
NO. 1119 CARSON STREET,
SOUTH PITTSBURGH.
mh22-66s

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, March 20, 1875.

Notice to Printers and Binders.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until the

...ETTE.

...AZETTE BUILDING,
...th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:

DAILY GAZETTE:
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By Mail for three months	2 50
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POSTAGE PRE-PAID

Single Subscribers	$1 75
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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1875.

Bonds at Frankfort 99¼.

Petroleum at Antwerp 30f.

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 115¾.

John Mitchell, the Irish agitator, who who was expelled from the British Parliament and re-elected, is dead.

The resolution, approving of the course of the President with reference to Louisiana, has been adopted by the Republican Senatorial caucus.

The Water Works difficulty is made the occasion of many remarks, of one kind or other. The idea of renting out the works is started, as a relief from impending trouble. We do not see how this can be done without law, any more than the money can be borrowed without it. We judge we must pay $250,000 of useless interest because of the freak of our South Side legislators, who possibly desire the sale of their home water works.

The sleety weather of the past few weeks ought, if the usual rule holds good, to give us an ample supply of fruit during the ensuing Summer. The theory is, that the sleet retards the growth of the buds, and as these are thus held back until the weather becomes settled, they are not frozen, and hence become productive of fruit. A good fruit season will be fully appreciated, and everything that contributes to that end, however disagreeable just at the present, will be welcomed in the end.

The conviction of Meyers, on Saturday, of murder in the first degree, as accomplice in the murder of Wahl, places both the persons tried in the position of candidates for hanging. The only duty now remaining is to sentence, and we hope no time will be lost, unnecessarily, in completing the process of law in their cases. The more prompt the execution of murderers, the better the effect on the public. Swift punishment alone, will break up the murderous tendency so remarkably developed, of late, in this county.

The fifth annual report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of the State of Pennsylvania, to which is appended the report of the General Agent and Secretary, has been furnished us through the courtesy of the Board. It is a volume of four hundred and seventy pages of valuable information on the workings and management of the benevolent institutions of the State. The General Agent's report contains some suggestions in regard to needed measures of reform in several directions, which are worthy the attention of all interested in such institutions; but as a whole, the Commissioners regard the public charities well managed.

The Chicago *Tribune* thus concludes an article on the Third Term: "We exchange with daily every Republican paper in or during the United States of any note, and with the exception of a small organ of cheap officeholders and beggars around Washington, there is not one Republican paper which favors a third term. Even those papers which are edited and controlled by postmasters dare not offend the universal sentiment among Republicans, by advocating, even indirectly, a third term. Under these circumstances of the origin of the story, its use by the Democrats to prejudice the country against the President and the Republican party, and the signal failure of all those who have attempted a Third Term party, it is not time that the whole nonsensical business was buried, and the Republican party relieved of all thought of any further discussion on the question?"

The difficulty in reference to the new postal law seems likely to be met by the Postmaster General deferring its operation, so far as transient papers are concerned, until Congress meets in December. It is manifest that it was not intended that transient papers should be included, and as the validity of a law depends on the intention of the law-maker, there is entire propriety in deferring the operation of this law. It is, we think, to be regretted that our postal laws cannot be matured with sufficient care to remain unchanged on the statute books. There is too much readiness in all the fiscal operations of our Government, to change laws to meet temporary exigencies. If money accumulates, laws are changed to reduce the volume of income from a given source. If it falls short, there is an equal tendency to add on to taxes of one kind or other. This changefulness operates detrimentally to the prosperity of the country in many particulars, and were better abandoned.

A nice point will be raised when the Legislature assembles next year. The House assumed that the session to be then held will be a continuation of that just closed, and that the business left unfinished, can then be taken up and completed. The Senate held, that inasmuch as there would be a dozen changes in that body eleven by limitation of time, nothing but new business should be taken up. Under the new Constitution, the Senators to be elected next year will have but a single year to serve, while those to be elected in 1876 will have four years' terms, that will begin with those of the members of the House. Then there will be no difficulty. Now each body can act its own pleasure. If the Senate shall choose to disregard the views of the House, it can simply refuse to consider the old bills that may be taken up and passed by that body, and merely pass upon new measures. The result will be to bring on ill-feeling, probably, but this does not usually occasion serious injury. It simply operates to prevent partisan legislation, but does not interfere with measures that are of public importance.

Garibaldi is earnestly engaged in ascertaining if the Tiber cannot be brought under control, and prevented from inundating the city of Rome from time to time, as has been its wont. He proposes the construction of a canal from a point above the city to the sea—using in the construction, whenever it is possible, the bed of the river. He would make this canal five hundred feet wide, thirty-three feet deep and about twenty-five miles long. From Rome to Ostia, at the mouth of the river, it is, as the bird flies, about fifteen kilometres, but by the line of the river it is twice as far. He proposes to make Rome thus a port of entry, to which large vessels may come. The estimate for the work is thirty million francs. It is claimed that this plan will overcome the malaria now experienced in the Roman campagna. Just what effect the improvement of the river will have on this is debatable question. It is argued that in wet seasons there is less fever than at other times, for the presence of water longer or later than usual seems to interfere with those operations by which the heat of the sun acts on the vegetation in producing malaria. If, therefore, Garibaldi's canal prevents the overflow of the plain it may for several years produce malaria of a more violent type than has been previously known there, and this change may continue until the inhabitants, if any can be attracted, shall work out of the earth by agriculture the accumulated poison of many centuries. Engineers can certainly prevent the inundation of Rome, but the redemption of the Campagna from malaria is less certain." It is, however, interesting to know that Garibaldi, the dreaded, is seeking to become the material regenerator of Rome.

The wonderful shrewdness and craft tha characterize Russian diplomacy has received a fresh illustration in the recent discussion relative to Central Asian affairs. When she was engaged in her Khivan campaign, Lord Granville grew nervous lest she should trench upon British India, and called for a statement of her boundaries on the India side of Central Asia. Gortschakoff entertained the British Minister with an erudite discussion of geography, until it was ascertained that the route to India by way of the Oxus was undesirable, owing to the shallowness of that river. He then secured the cession, from Persia, of the valley of the Attrek, along which there is a perfectly easy road to Herat, an outpost of the British. At the same time, by money and influence, she induced the Shah of Persia to refuse to complete his agreement with Baron Reuter, to build railroads and telegraphs in Persia, and substituted a Russian company, which is pledged to build a railroad from Tiflis to Djulfa, on the Persian frontier, where it connects with a Persian line. Thus while temporizing with England, she fully arranges a new and better route whereby her troops can be forwarded to British India, more speedily and safely than by the Oxus route, which she quietly gives up.

The meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at New York, a few days since, was largely attended, and very amicable in spirit. General Cass presented a full statement of the condition of the road, showing $31,500,000 of bonds outstanding, on which some interest had accrued. The proposition made was, for the bondholders to surrender their bonds, receiving in exchange preferred stock of the Company. This would give a basis of credit, on which other bonds could be issued, and thus the work of completing the road could be again begun. There remain 1,450 miles of road to be built, which will cost about $40,000,000, and when completed the Company will have 20,000,000 additional acres of land. The proposition was not acted on, but a committee of bondholders was resolved on, who are to thoroughly examine the affairs of the Company, and mature a proposition, in case that made shall prove unacceptable to them. Thus the matter stands. It will be immensely important to have this line of road completed; and if no better plan offers, we do not see that the bondholders can do better than accept preferred stock. It is certainly better to hold the preferred stock of a completed road, than the bonds of one that merely extends to the Missouri river.

THE VERDICT.

The entrusting of power to the Democracy in this State to control one branch of the Legislature, was regarded with far more interest by the country than it intrinsically merited. It was an experiment that had in it large possibilities. They had been under the cloud many years, and had been so disciplined, apparently, by adversity, that they were full of promises of good behavior. More than this, they assumed to promise reforms, so far as their power admitted. There had been much outcry against the course of certain of the leaders of the Republican party; and while much of this lacked definiteness, it impressed the people rather because of the pertinacity with which it was kept up, than from any clear evidence of its truth. Thus, when the Democracy had given into its care the Lower House of the Legislature, it was expected that it would show an earnest devotion to the public welfare, which would attest the sincerity of its declarations, and a propriety of deportment that would put to blush the best deeds of the Republicans. Thus it came into power amid great expectations.

There is a disposition to apologize for its selections of Speaker and Clerks on the theory that not having been in power for a long time, it could not be expected to know precisely who were best fitted for those responsible positions. Admit this, and it still is true that the worst principle of partisanship was adopted in their selection. Location had far more to do with the choice made than personal fitness. Thus it was early determined that the Speaker should come from Allegheny county, the Clerk from the East, and the minor officials from such geographical points as the rule of partisan success should determine. The root of much of the political corruption of the times is in this policy. The argument of weak and corrupt men is always in favor of locality, while that of reform is that the qualities of the person to fill a given office are of first importance. The fact that the Democracy accepted the corrupt method, in the first movement made toward the distribution of power, shows that they have not outgrown their old corruptions. The failure of Mr. Patterson as Speaker, and the absolute stupidity of the clerks, was secondary to the other fact, that the method adopted for the distribution of power was vicious and corrupt.

The only claim to merit what we have seen is that of an attempted examination into the State Treasurer's Department. This claim would be perfectly valid, were it not that the movement was permeated with the grossest partisanship. It is a well-known fact that the reprehensible practice of loaning the State funds was begun by McGrath, the Democratic State Treasurer, and while the Democracy proposed to examine the management of the Treasury during the terms of Kemble, Irwin and Mackey, they stoutly resisted the proposition to include McGrath in the list. It thus became evident that their motive was partisan, not reformatory. This was further shown in the plan to go back over several administrations. The object was not, professedly, to see whether the State moneys are now secure, or the Treasury rightly managed, but whether during several years past, anything occurred that can be used detrimentally to the Republican party. Nor was the movement to be jointly made, with the Senate, the two Houses represented on the Committee, but it was a concurrrent resolution to permit the Democracy of the House to do it! The impudence of this refreshing proposition is equal to anything in that line we have seen for years.

At the outset of the session, resolutions of a grossly partisan and insulting character were passed, an example of discourtesy which we are glad to say, the Senate did not follow. The resistance of Republicans was inspired by the insults thus wantonly given. We fully justify the course of the minority in the House on this ground. It was their right, when insulting resolutions were flaunted in their faces, to resist them by all the means which parliamentary usage gave them. It was thus that the authority of the Speaker fell into contempt. In order to help forward the petty partisanship that was so rampantly displayed at the outset, he at times ruled in positive violation of parliamentary law, and thus destroyed his influence with the minority. At the close there was a wild rush to pass bills, that a good showing might be made, and if there was no mischievous legislation, it was because the Senate was forward with its work, and prepared to deliberately scrutinize the work of the House. The Democracy came out of the Legislature shorn of every item of credit.

The new License law unconditionally repeals all the results of Local Option, and licenses may at once be granted in all the boroughs and counties which had, by a popular vote, decided to have no licensed drinking houses. The bill excepts boroughs and counties where there are absolute prohibitory laws specially passed by the Legislature. Potter county can grant no licenses because an act of the Legislature forbids it, and there are a number of boroughs in the State where such laws are in force, and they will remain until repealed by the authority that enacted them.
—*Phila. Times.*

PERSONAL.

Don Alfonso is in Vienna.

Colonel Forney and his daughter, Mrs. Weigley, are sojourning at Genoa.

Hon. Robert A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, is favorably mentioned in connection with the next Democratic nomination for Governor.

Governor Hartranft has appointed William Nesbit, a colored man, a notary public at Altoona.

The only daughter of General Hancock died in New York last week. She was eighteen years old.

Among the graduates of the Pennsylvania University, last week, was Wilbur F. Myers, son of Col. Myers, of Franklin.

Moody and Sankey have discontinued the ticket system of admission to Agricultural Hall, London because the persons receiving tickets frequently sold them.

Mr. James J. Creigh, a talented lawyer of West Chester, and publicly known as an eloquent lecturer, has been ordained into the ministery of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

D. W. Woods, Esq., of Lewiston, Pa., has subscribed $1,000 to the fund for erecting a mounument in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, to the memory of his grandfather, Dr. Witherspoon.

General Gallagher, of Westmoreland county, is spoken of very favorably by the *Tribune and Herald*, of Greensburg, as a candidate for State Treasurer on the Republican ticket.

John Royer, the oldest printer in Pennsylvania, died in Phœnixville on Wednesday evening last. He was born February 22, 1793, and was connected with a number of public journals.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons read at Wilkesbarre Thursday evening under considerable difficulty. The hall was lit with lamps, and was without fire, the water in the basement having put out the furnace fires.

The will of the late Congressman Hooper, of Boston, bequeaths his fortune of $2,000,000 to his family. Boston papers say it is the largest estate that has been in the Probate Court of Boston for several years.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew is not going to move out of Columbia county. He has entered into a law-partnership with John Lynch, Esq., at Wilkesbarre, but will keep his office in Bloomsburg and retain his home in that place.

Senator Johnson has appointed Mr. Livingston Browning, a young lawyer at the Washington Bar, his private Secretary. He is a brother of the late Colonel William A. Browning, who officiated in the same position to Mr. Johnson when President.

On the 16th the homestead of the Astor family was sold at auction at the Real Estate Exchange rooms, in Trinity Building, New York, for $97,500. The house is an old land-mark. It is four stories high and has a plain exterior. A Mr. J. B. Potter was the purchaser, and it is said he got a bargain.

Washington correspondent says that some of the monumental results of the winter are announced. Rumor says that Miss Florence Jewell, youngest daughter of the handsome Postmaster-General, is engaged to a naval officer. Mr. Rufus Hatch is to marry Miss Josephine Chesney, and Miss Annie Jeffers is to marry a foreigner. It is also said that the son of Senator Howe is engaged to his opposite neighbor, Miss Ella Hay.

The colored Senator from Mississippi—Branch K. Bruce—is a very good-looking colored man. He is several shades darker than Fred. Douglass, and is, perhaps, a three-quarters blood. He is of the medium height, and rather inclined to be stout. He has a large-sized head; his face is broad and dignified looking. A black, wiry, stout moustache and goatee ornament the lower part of his face.

John Bimpson, a wealthy manufacturer of Quincy, Ill., left that place six years ago for Europe, with his two daughters, and was supposed to have sailed on the ship United Kingdom, which was never heard from. News is now received that Bimpson and his daughters are active and coming home. In the meantime Mrs. Bimpson had collected $5,000 life insurance on Mr. Bimpson's policy, married again, and has a child by her second husband.

Abraham Cohn, aged 81 years, died in Lancaster on Thursday afternoon. Deceased had been a soldier under Napoleon I. Afterward he joined the combined army of Germany, participating in the triumphal entry of the German army into Paris in 1814. He was eminently a man of letters—learned in the Hebrew, French, and German languages, and during the latter years of his life in Europe was a distinguished Rabbi in the Jewish Church.

At length the spirit has moved some one to say a good word for Senator Hamlin for his efforts in increasing the postage rates. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* gracefully remarks: "Hannibal Hamlin is the man who is responsible for doubling the postage upon transient newspapers. It is well that Hannibal has done something at last, even if it be nothing more than make a fool of himself. The American people were beginning to think that the old publicist, ex-Minister, called Hannibal Hamlin was nothing but a cunningly contrived pine figure-head stolen from some New England fishing smack. It is a surprise to find that the thing has even a capacity for sinning."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

March came in like a lion and will probably go out like a lamb—an ugly young buck lamb.

It is estimated that $12,000,000 gold coin has arrived in New York from San Francisco since January 1.

Fifteen out of the nineteen Democrats in the United States Senate voted in favor of the partial renewal of the franking privilege.

The Khedive of Egypt wants to borrow $75,000,000, at twelve per cent. interest, payable monthly, just to get rid of a little floating debt he has of about the same amount.

It is proposed in Parliament to put Keneally down by the snub general and particular; but too many members are curious to know what he is going to do about it.

The Equitable Life Insurance Company, of Elizabeth, N. J., of which Augustus F. Ball, deceased, was President, has failed. There is no money in the concern for creditors.

Two famous Irish steeplechasers, Cortolvir and Slyfox, owned by the Duke of Hamilton, and by him thoughtfully pensioned for the last five years, were recently shot on account of age and infirmities.

Captain R. M. Brown, editor of the Water Valley (Miss.) *Central*, was found dead, near Water Valley, Thursday morning. It is believed that he was thrown from his mule while returning from his plantation.

The population of Denmark and her possession in 1874 was 2,066,300, an increase since 1870 of not quite one hundred thousand. Of this number, 1,884,600 belong to Denmark, 71,100 to Iceland, 37,700 to the Danish Antilles, and 9,800 to Greenland.

The Australian gold production is much smaller than the yield of precious metals in the United States. In 1873 there was shipped from Melbourne gold to the value of $24,435,640. Our production of precious metals for that year was three times this amount.

General Butler has written a letter, addressed to Robert Harlan, of Cincinnati, on the Civil Rights bill, in which the General says: "That the Civil Rights bill does not give any right to a colored man to go into a drinking saloon without the leave of the proprietor, and that a barber shop is a private business in which the law does not interfere."

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature to compel street railroad companies to furnish a seat for each passenger who enters their cars. In case no seat is provided no fare can be exacted. The overcrowding of our street cars at certain hours of the day is one of those nuisances that should be abated, being injurious to health as well as being very uncomfortable.

There are $19,000 at Liverpool that they don't know what to do with. This sum is the surplus of what was collected to relieve the poor of Chicago on the occasion of the great fire. It is proposed to invest it, and so keep it together "for the next great fire in America." How many other places beside Pittsburgh and Liverpool are there where balances remain on Chicago's account? Chicago should demand her own.

In reply to a memorial from the leading booksellers and publishers of Philadelphia to Postmaster General Jewell, on the subject of the double rate features of the new Postal law, the following reply has been sent to the postmaster at New York:

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1875.

Forward all third-class matter fully prepaid at old rates, until the public is fully advised as to the new law.

JAMES H. MARR,
Acting First Assistant Postmaster Gen.

ASIA MINOR.

The Famine More Extensive Than Commonly Believed—Sixty Towns and Villages Suffering—A Terrible State of Affairs.

The famine in Asia Minor, of which we have heard only vague reports in this country, appears to have been more extensive than commonly believed. It seems there are no less than sixty small towns and villages in the district which has suffered most, by the visitation, and if those mentioned, in a late report of the Anglo-American Relief Committee, are a fair sample of the rest, the condition of their unfortunate inhabitants must have been truly heartrending. At Karajali, a place returned as containing 800 persons a year ago, 355 are reported to have died, and nearly 100 more to have wandered away in the almost hopeless search for food. There had been a manufacture of leather in the place, and the survivors, it is reported, have subsisted largely on the stocks of untanned skins, boiled down with wild herbs. At Akali, spoken of as a really flourishing town before the famine, a population of 1,200 persons has been reduced to one-half, there being nearly 500 deaths recorded, besides losses by emigration. Unburied bodies lie about, and raise a dreadful odor; and the pallid appearance of the survivors, many of them hopelessly ill, shows that fever is, as usual, following hard on the steps of famine and misery. The members of the committee were informed that only three herd of cattle were left out of more than 200 previously owned in this part of the district, and the goats and sheep which formerly abounded had all disappeared. At Yuva, a much smaller and poorer place, more than half the population of 300 was reported dead, and the remainder had no visible means whatever of supporting existence. At Karajali again there were more unburied bodies found, and many of the survivors appeared past all help, some being too weak in body to aid in the distribution of supplies offered, and others perfectly imbecile in mind from suffering or the effects of fever. At Hassandaidi not only was the population of 400 reduced one-half, but their dwellings had suffered similarly, the survivors pulling down and burning—to keep warmth in themselves through the December cold—the huts of the families that had been swept away. Finally, at Denekmadeni, the chief place of the suffering district of Keskin, of which we are speaking particularly, and the residence of its head magistrate, the former thriving and industrious population of over three thousand souls was reduced a full third; and of the families left, scarcely one-twentieth part had the means of keeping body and soul together till the next harvest comes round. Tales of suicide and of the slaughter of infants, and other like horrors, are heard at every point. To be asked what the Turkish authorities are doing, the answer is that the most substantial relief has been in the way of distributing surplus military clothing from the Government stores at Constantinople. Over 10,000 men and boys have thus been clad after a fashion. But of help in food very little has reached the sufferers from Constantinople, or from the Turkish authorities, who undertook to procure subscriptions among the Mahommedans. One of the chief difficulties of the Anglo-American Committee has been the unhappy tendency of the head magistrates to represent their several districts as not really famine-stricken, out of fear of ministerial condemnation of themselves.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, March 27th, 1875, for BRICK WORK and CARPENTERING HOUSES. Plans and specifications can be seen and all information obtained by calling on the undersigned.

HOWLEY & MORAN,
Lafayette street, between 35th and 36th streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh18:d30

PROPOSALS FOR
FURNISHING CEMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received in the office of the City Engineer, until 12 M. ON MARCH 30th, for furnishing HYDRAULIC CEMENT, of American production, for the Masonry of County Bridges and Culverts, during the twenty-four months' date of contract, to be delivered at the warehouse of contractor. Proposals to be accompanied by bond of approved sureties for faithfulness and punctuality.

By order of Commissioners,

J. K. STILLEY, County Engineer.
March 12, 1875. mh13:d22

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, March 13, 1875.
NOTICE TO STATIONERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., THURSDAY, March 25th, 1875, for all Job Printing and Binding for the Councils and various departments of the City Government for the current year.

Also, for Publishing and Binding, Two Hundred (200) copies of the Municipal Record.

Also, for Printing and Binding Three Hundred (300) copies Controller's Annual Report.

Proposals for printing Municipal Record shall be awarded to the person, or persons or corporation who may propose to execute the same at the highest rate per square below the rates fixed by the Council.

The Committee on Printing reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids should they deem it for the best interests of the city so to do.

E. P. JONES, President.

John E. Ridall, Secretary. mh11:d7

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the Gazette building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 64 and 66 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Over Girard Savings Bank.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Municipal Hall,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 17, 1875.

Sealed proposals for furnishing "Hot Air Furnaces" to Hospital Building, will be received until FRIDAY, March 26th, at 12 M., when bids will be opened and all information given at this office. The Board of Health reserves the right to reject any and all bids, should they deem it for the interest of the city. Bidders will be required to give sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office.

ADDISON ARTHURS,
JOHN G. FLEMING,
J. P. GRAHAM,
JAS. MCCANN,
W. J. GLASS,
Hospital Committee.

Office Hours 9 to 12 A. M. mh17:d46

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Webster Avenue Extension Improvement.

Sealed Proposals for the Paving, Curbing and Laying Crossings on Webster avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to Thirty-third street, will be received at the office of the Secretary, at United States Bank, until TUESDAY, March 23d, 1875.

The proposals will cover the following:

17,100 Square Yards Paving;
8,200 Lineal Feet Curbing;
2,900 Square Feet Crossings.

Bidders will only bid on Stone Pavement, and specify clearly the kind and quality they propose to lay, and in paying for the same with bonds as required by the city. Blank forms and any information required can be had at the Engineer's office, Room 41, Municipal Hall.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the city so to do.

E. P. JONES, President.

JOHN E. RIDALL, Secretary. mh11:d7

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 16, 1875.
NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M. of WEDNESDAY, March 24th, 1875, for furnishing the city with

Gas Posts

Required during the current year, to be delivered at City Hall at such times as may be required. Pattern and core box will be furnished by the city. Joint to be bored and turned to fit. Bidders are requested to state price per Post, including two coats of good black paint.

Bids will also be received at the same time for all

GAS LAMPS AND GLASS

For the same, required during the year, to be of the same pattern and quality as those now in use. The Committee on Gas reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JAMES BROWN,
mh16:d23 Comptroller.

TO CARPENTERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Municipal Hall,
PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the erection of a WOODEN BUILDING—to be used as a dwelling—and also of a FRAME STABLE, on lot bounded by Francis street and Bedford avenue, will be received until FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, at 12 M. The Board of Health reserve the right to reject any and all bids, should they deem it for the interest of the city. Bidders will be required to give sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office.

ADDISON ARTHURS,
JOHN G. FLEMING,
J. P. GRAHAM,
JAS. MCCANN,
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The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the city so to do.

E. P. JONES, President.

JOHN E. RIDALL, Secretary. mh11:d7

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Municipal Hall,
PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1875.

Sealed Proposals for the Printing of the ANNUAL REPORT of the Board of Health will be received until FRIDAY, March 26th, at 12 M.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids should they deem it for the best interest of the city.

All information given at this office.

GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,
J. D. THOMAS,
ADDISON ARTHURS,
Printing Committee.

Office hours: 9 to 12 A. M. mh17:d45

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1875.
NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., THURSDAY, March 25th, 1875, for all Job Printing and Binding for the Councils and various departments of the City Government for the current year.

Also, for Publishing and Binding, Two Hundred (200) copies of the Municipal Record.

Also, for Printing and Binding Three Hundred (300) copies Controller's Annual Report.

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E. P. JONES, President.

JOHN E. RIDALL, Secretary. mh11:d7

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E. P. JONES, President.

JOHN E. RIDALL, Secretary. mh11:d7

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the Gazette building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 64 and 66 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Over Girard Savings Bank.

OFFICE OF WILLIAM SEMPLE'S DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.,
SATURDAY, March 20, 1875.

This day and during the ensuing week we will offer EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to BUYERS OF DRY GOODS, having had two of our principal buyers in the Eastern cities during the present week, purchasing goods for the different Departments of House. By careful and judicious selections, and buying in large quantities from manufacturers and first hands, thereby saving customers all intermediate profits) and selling strictly for cash, we are enabled to offer everything in the House at the Lowest prices they can be bought in the United States, without exception. To meet the demands of our large and rapidly increasing trade, we have a buyer in the Eastern cities at least once every week during the season, and will be daily opening all the New and Attractive Goods to be found in the American or European Markets.

We publish on the first day of each month an Elegantly Printed and Illustrated Newspaper of Eight Pages, entitled WILLIAM SEMPLE'S LADIES' JOURNAL, which, besides containing a large amount of interesting reading matter, fine Fashion Plates, &c., also more fully describes our Stock and the Bargains we offer in Dry Goods. Specimen Copies will be SENT FREE to those sending up their address.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS!

An immense stock, embracing all the Desirable Materials, Colors and Qualities, from Lowest to Finest.

New Spring Colors in Plain Suitings.
New Style Plaid Suitings.
New Pongees and Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
Best Black Dress Silks, Extra Bargains.
Colored Dress Silks, all shades.

Bargains in Dress Goods at 12½ cents.
Bargains in Dress Goods, 18¾ to 25 cents.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods.
New Tycoon Repps and Delaines.

Black Alpacas, Unsurpassed Bargains.
Finest Black Mohair Alpacas.
All Wool Black Cashmeres.
Colored Cashmeres, Merinos, &c.
New Bright Plaids, &c.

LADIES' MADE SUITS, JACKETS, SACQUES, SHAWLS!!!

Ladies' Suits of all desirable materials and colors made up in best manner, from the latest Paris and New York styles. Shawls and Outside Garments of all kinds. Mourning Shawls—complete assortment.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!!! GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR!!!

In addition to the many Unprecedented Bargains we have been offering in Calicos, Muslins, and Domestic Goods of every description, which will be continued, many other new and desirable Bargains will be offered in

White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towellings, Towels and Napkins.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
White and Colored Bed Quilts, all kinds.
Feather and Straw Bed Ticklings.
Cotton Shirtings, all kinds.

Best Calicos, from 6¼c upwards.
Best Bargains in Bleached Muslins.
Full Size White Bed Quilts, at 80 cents.
Finer White Bed Quilts, at 90 cents and 98 cents.
New Spring Styles in Calicos.
New Spring Chintzes and Percales.

Cassimeres and Cloths, Decided Bargains.
Tweeds, Jeans, &c.
Shirting Flannels, all kinds.
White and Colored Flannels.
Opera and Plaid Flannels.
Silk Embroidered Flannels.

Millinery, Fancy Goods, &c. Latest Spring Styles in

Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets.
French Flowers and Ribbons.
New Hat and Bonnet Frames.

Ladies' New Neck Wear.
Ladies' White Swiss Neck Scarfs.
New Trimmings, Fringes and Laces.

Hamburg Embroideries, all widths.
New White Victoria and Bishop Lawns.
New Fine White Dress Muslins.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Muslin Underwear, Stockings, Gloves and Furnishing Goods, all kinds.

OUR NEW SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Contains everything desirable in Ladies', Misses', Children's, Men and Boys' Boots, Shoes, &c. All at our Uniform Lowest Prices.

Gentlemen and Boys' Furnishing Goods at Exceedingly Low Prices.

Gents' Best Fitting White Dress Shirts.
Gents' Chints, Percale and Calico Shirts.
Gents' and Boys' Underwear.

Gents' New Silk Neck Wear.
Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.

Gloves, Socks, &c.
Shirt Studs and Cuff Buttons.
Brushes, Combs, &c.

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT

Will be supplied with Goods suitable for our Spring Sales. Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c. Lace Curtains and Cornices, Window Blinds, &c., all at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

SPRING GOODS
Opening this Week at
Jos. Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL.

BRAIDED CASHMERE COSTUMES,
Braided Cashmere Cloaks,
CLOTH JACKETS,
Embroidered Cashmere Shawls,

Special attention is directed to our line of
Black "Hand-Spun" Silks
Of which we now have a full assortment open, from $2.00 per yard up—sold with guarantee to wear.
Black Silk Warp and Wool Cachemires.

Embroidered Tasso and Linen Guipure Stripe, a new material for Polonaises and Overdresses.

Spring Styles Ladies' Chip, Straw and Hair
BONNETS AND HATS,
In Black, Brown and Drab.
Flowers and Feathers,
Hat Scarfs and Ribbons,
Fancy Plaid and Roxade Sash Ribbons,
Swiss Ties with Real and Pat. Val. Lace Ends.
Silk Illusion Ties.
GRAPE DU CHENE TIES,
With Antique Lace Ends.
New Styles Ladies' Turn Down Linen Collars and Cuffs to match.
Damask Tabling and Napkins.
Extra Bargains in Huck and Damask Towels.

Ladies' Fine English Lisle Gloves 1 to 4 buttons.
Ladies' Stamped Cotton Hose.
Colored Silk Stripe Balbriggan Hose.
Unbleached Cotton Hose, Plain, Checked and Fancy Feet.

Some extra bargains on Hosiery Counter in the line of CHILDREN'S GOODS, to close out.

197 and 199
PENN AVE.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS
Ladies' Costumes, Shawls, Sacques
AND
DRESS GOODS

Selling regardless of cost to close out the Winter stock. Bleached Muslins, Shirt Fronts, Table Linens and Napkins marked down at the lowest cash prices, at

H.J. LYNCH'S
No. 96 Market Street.

INSURANCE.

ALLEGHEN

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will be removed to their Rooms, Germania Savings Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets, MARCH 25, 1875.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LATHANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 22, 1875.

The drain of money to the East has reduced the supply of money at our banks, but not to an extent to at all prevent them accommodating their customers, to any necessary extent. The demand, however, from our home customers for money is very limited, and is easily met by the banks. In the line of current business there was a very moderate amount transacted on Saturday, partly because of the disagreeable character of the day, and partly because of business stagnation. There is more than the usual number of closing out sales, in the stocks of the city—a fact difficult of interpretation. It may be naturally taken as indicating that business of a mercantile character is not prosperous at the present.

—There is still much said of impaired business prospects, at the east and west. The New York *Herald* in a leading editorial on the subject, says: There are good reasons for the assertion that the great commercial revulsion under which industry and enterprise have been prostrate for so many months has at last spent its force and that business of all kinds is about to revive. We propose to state below a few of the facts that lead to this belief, and justify the hope that the year 1875 will mark the beginning of a new era of general prosperity.

We abbreviate the points made, which are as follows:

1. It is a fact that the expenses of carrying on business have been greatly decreased during the last eighteen months.

2. Production has been materially cheapened. An abundant food crops for two years have lowered the price of the necessaries of life, and wages have also fallen. The great multitude of unemployed workmen have had time to consider the effect of trade unions and other labor organizations upon their real prosperity, and as American workman org, in the main, a sensible folk, we look less of eight hour movements and strikes.

3. The vast economy which was the enforced result of the stagnation of the last two years begins to tell. Divide forty millions by five, and we get eight millions as about the number of families in the United States, all of whom have been compelled, during the last two years, to live on less than they earned before.

4. The West owes less money than ever before. The farmers have obtained, on the whole, good prices for their crops; Western merchants owe but little in the East, and the process of liquidating old debts has been almost completed.

5. The South also is prosperous. The sugar crop has been large and very profitable. The cotton crop has brought fair prices and has been largely increased.

6. Prices of merchandise are now so low that merchants do not incur a great risk in carrying stocks of goods.

7. The action of Congress on the currency question is now seen to be unimportant in its results; it will not either inflate or contract, and for a year to come, except in the unlikely case of a foreign war, business men may begin new enterprises without the fear of sudden or great changes in value or prices.

8. As signs of the actual revival of business we may quote the fact that already a number of contracts for new buildings are completed in this city. The iron industry, which was the most deplorably prostrate of all, is slowly reviving. Most of the railroads now buy steel rails instead of iron, and we hear that the steel rail works in different parts of the country are all busy and have orders for two or three months ahead.

9. Finally, in any consideration of the future, the immense recuperative powers of the country must be taken into account. Our condition is that of a young and vigorous man with a sound constitution struck down by fever. He may lie long in peril of death; but when once the fever is mastered his recovery is rapid and sure.

—The increased tax of 25 per cent. on sugar and molasses authorized at the late session of Congress has already gone into operation. The additional duty is collected by the refiners and disliked by the importers, the latter contending that it is almost prohibitory to the importation of high grade or 'grocery' sugars. The duty on molasses has been increased from 5 to 6 1-4 cents per gallon, melado from 1 1-2 to 1¾ cents per pound, sugar, not above No. 7 Dutch standard, from 1 3-4 to 2 3-16 cents per pound, Nos. 7 to 10 from 2 to 2 1-2 cents, Nos. 10 to 20 from 2 1-2 to 4 1-16 cents, and above No 20 from 4 to 5 cents per pound. The two first represent the general averages of raw and the two latter the high grades. While No. 7 pays an additional half cent, and No 20 pays 1c. increase, and it is this difference which the importers believe will be to their disadvantage.

—The railroad war in which the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads have for some weeks been the prominent actors, has culminated, as we learn, in a general reduction of rates for freight from New York city by the three trunk lines, and a new tariff thence, with the following rates to Chicago: First-class freight, 75 cents per 100 pounds, instead of $1, as heretofore; second-class, 65 cents per 100 pounds; third-class, 55 cents per 100 pounds; fourth-class, 45 cents per 100 pounds; fifth-class, 35 cents per 100 pounds; coffee, sugar, molasses and syrup, 30 cents per 100 pounds. Rates to other points West are graded by the above schedule.

—The New York Courts have decided that a national bank is subject to the State law of usury, but the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently taken the ground that the power to regulate the rate of interest concerns a vital element of credit banking, and that for the Government to yield this power to the States is virtually to yield to them the power to hamper and destroy the national bank system. The courts of Ohio have taken the same ground. In New York there is a strict usury law, in Ohio there is a very liberal one, and in Massachusetts there is none at all.

—There has been a hotly contested attempt in the Tennessee Legislature to repeal the law allowing ten per cent. interest to be taken by special agreement. It was defeated in the Senate by the casting vote of the President.

—The new usury law of Georgia allows 12 per cent. to be taken by special contract, the legal rate being otherwise 7 per cent. The penalty of taking an excess is the forfeiture of the interest.

—The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad announces a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable on the 15th day of April next.

Luther S. Kauffman, broker, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Closed.
Gold	113¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupon	120⅝
" 5-20 1862	117
" —1864	118
" " 1865	119⅝
" " 1865 new	118⅝
" " 1867	119¾
" " 1868—coupons	119¾
6-40's	114¾
Currency 6's	119
New 5 per cents	115¼
10-40's—coupons	115
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	106⅝
Erie	27
L. S.	102
C. C. & I. C.	5
R. I.	93
Do. Pref	105
Michigan Southern	74⅝
Do. Central	74
North Western Common	45⅝
Do. Pref	67¾
Rock Island	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	95⅞
Pacific Mail	39¼
Western Union Telegraph	75⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	27
Union Pacific	51½
Toledo & Wabash	13
Harlem	130
" Pref	135
American Express	48⅝
U. S. Express	103½
W. Fargo & Co. Express	67⅝
Fort Wayne	94⅝
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24
Panama	122½

NEW YORK, March 20, 1875.

There are many theories concerning the change in various markets since yesterday noon. It may be that gold speculation has culminated for the present, or it may be that some members of the clique have not kept faith with the clique; but it is all surmise. The presence in the city of Secretary Bristow is construed by some as intending to overawe the clique, but the Secretary denies that his visit here has any reference to Wall street markets or to business of the Treasury.

Money was very easy, and call loans ranged from 4 to 2½ per cent. Foreign exchange closed up quiet and firm. The nominal asking rates are 481 and 483 for bankers' long and short sterling. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 5@7 per cent. Gold opened at 116, fell off to 115⅞, rallied to 116, and closed at 115⅞. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-32, 1-64, 1 and 2 per cent. Loans afterwards were made flat and at 1 and 2 per cent for carrying. The clearings were $79,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day $60,000, and received for customs $206,000. The imports for the week were: Dry goods, $2,580,418; merchandise, $5,374,493. The specie shipments in the same time were $826,991, of which $562,082 was Spanish gold to Havana, $57,000 American gold to Havana, and the remainder gold and silver bars.

There is a report going around of the failure of a banking house with large German connections, but nothing definite can be ascertained. It is more than likely if there was such a failure it could be localized.

Government bonds closed strong. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Railroad mortgages were quiet and firm in late afternoon dealings. The stock market opened steady at first, and became active and buoyant, with an advance all along the list of 1-4 to 1 1-4 per cent. Later there was a falling off of 1-4 to 1-4 per cent. on realizations, but during the afternoon the whole market was up again under the lead of Union Pacific, when the highest prices of the day were marked. There were some sales of Western Union, ex-dividend. The other features were Pacific Mail, Northwest, Wabash, and Rock Island. The market closed active and strong. The transactions aggregated 205,000 shares, of which 15,300 were Lake Shore, 20,300 Northwestern common, 40,000 Pacific Mail, 3,500 St. Paul, 7,000 Ohios, 20,600 Western Union, 5,600 Western Union ex dividend, 5,400 Wabash, and 77,000 Union Pacific.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$5,087,900
Specie, increase	70,200
Legal tenders, increase	788,000
Deposits, decrease	5,081,900
Circulation, increase	2,500
Reserve, increase	2,252,275

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 117; do of '64, 118; do of '65, 118⅝; do of '65, new, 118⅝; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 119¾; new 5s, 115¼; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 119.

State Bonds.—Tennessees, nominally, old, 65; do new, 65; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 32; North Carolina, old, 30; do new, 30.

Railroads.—Canton, 64; Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Quicksilver, 30; Adams Express, 104½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 67; American Merchants Union Express, 63½; United States Express, 68¾; Pacific Mail, 39¾; New York Central, 106¼; Erie, 27; do preferred, 46; Hudson River, 102; do preferred, 123; Michigan Central, 74¾; Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern, common, 45¾; do preferred, 67¾; Rock Island, 103¾; Illinois Central, 110¾; St. Paul, 38; do preferred, 56½; Toledo & Wabash, 13; do preferred, 36¾; Fort Wayne, 94¾; Chicago & Alton, 109½; do preferred, 116; Chicago & Alton, 109½; do preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 27½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 97½; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 45; Lake Shore, 74⅝; Panama, 9; Illinois Central, 110; Union Pacific, 51¾; Central Pacific, 98½; Union, 96¾; Harlem, 130; Lackawanna, 90.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Ophir, 96; Mexican, 26¾; Gould & Avery, 18¾; Best & Belcher, 39; Hale & Norcross, 37½; Chollar Potosi, 39; Norcross, 46; Crown Point, 29; Yellow Jacket, 76; Imperial, 7½; Empire, 5½; Kentuck, 14¾; Alpha, 18½; Belcher, 32; Confidence, 37½; Gould & Curry, 37½; Justice, 42⅝; Sierra Nevada, 12¾; California, 52¾; Exchequer, 21⅝; Overman, 51; Bullion, 37; Justice 18½; Hale & Norcross, 37½.

LONDON, March 20—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 92⅝@93; account, 93; 5-20's of '65, 107¾; do of '67, 107¾; do of '68, 107¾; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 24½; do, preferred, 38¾.

PARIS, March 20.—Rentes 64f. 52½c.

FRANKFORT, March 20.—U. S. 5-20's of '62, 99½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 20, 1875.

The general merchandise markets continue to drag; business, while it is somewhat better than it was last month, is not what it should be at this particular time. About the only noticeable feature we have to record as it relates to the week, of which have stiffened up very materially within the past few days, under the influence of the advices from Chicago and New York, and there has been a sharp advance in the hog product recently. In the grocery trade business has been small, unusually so, and the leading articles are still shrinking in value. The general produce trade continues moderately active, but about the only new feature to notice is an advance on Eggs.

ASHES—Continue very dull, but unchanged; first pot, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—@@65c ₩ gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—@@5 ₩ lb.

BEANS—Quotable at $1.90@2 ₩ bush for navies.

BROOM CORN—There is a very fair demand, and the recent sharp advance is fully maintained. A Chicago report, under date of 19th, says:—Broom Corn was in fair demand to-day. Sales have been made recently in the country at advance, and local dealers report having made sales at 14c for hurl and 12c for self. Prairie shall to self. However, no general advance has yet been made, though some parties have asked higher prices following: Good to extra hurl, 12@13c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 11@12c; fair to good, 10@10½c; inferior brush, 9@9½c; crooks, 5½@7½c.

BUTTER—The market continues overstocked and prices fall off nearly one cent since last week. Prime to choice rolls, 25 to 27 cents; medium to good, @22; common to fair, 12@18.

CHEESE—@@c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—The general tone of the market is easy, but prices remain unchanged; prime Ohio Goshen, 16@17 cents. New York, 15½@16c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged. Apples, 7@8½; Peaches, 8½@9½; Blackberries, 9@10, as to quality.

EGGS—The market is fairly active, and with light receipts and a diminished supply, the recent advance is maintained; quotable at 21@23 for fresh. There is no sale for pickled.

FLOUR—The general tone and spirit of the market is much firmer, and the indications are that prices will have to be advanced here before long, as it is higher in the West, and short supplies. We quote: Spring wheat flours at $5.40@5.50 for revival of to Wisconsins, and 5.65@5.75 for Minnesotas; winters, $5.65@5.85 for red and $6@6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $4.50@4.75 ₩ bbl.

GROCERIES—The grocery tradesentlines quiet; country orders are coming in pretty freely, but they are mainly small, while city dealers, as a rule, are buying little or nothing—they report business as unsatisfactory, and unsatisfactory. Jobbers continue very dull, and with the exception of steadily increasing and a strong disposition to realize, prices are about unchanged. The total receipts of Sugars on the 18th, in warehouses and afloat, were reported 165,000 bags, of which about 36,000 bags was owned by importers. A Rio dispatch under date of 17th says: Purchases Coffee for United States, for the week, 31,000 bags; cleared for ditto, 38,000 tag; landing for do, 6,000 bags; stock, 55,000 bags; average daily receipts, 8,000 bags. Sugars continue dull and prices are drooping.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¼	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11¼	C & C Standard	10¼
Powdered	11¼	Extra C	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10⅞	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼		

SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	55@60
Maryland	45	White Drips	60@65
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	65@70

COFFEE.			
Rio Good	20	@21
Rio Prime	22	@23
Rio Fancy	24	@25
Roasted Rio, in ½ packages	27	
Glazed Rio	27	
Roasted Java, in ½ packages	32½	
Roasted Java loose	32½	

RICE.			
Rangoon ₩ lb	7	@7½	Patna ₩ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₩ lb	8	@8½	

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@75
Demarara	60@65		

GRAIN—Market for Wheat is considerably firmer in tone, in sympathy with the recent advance in the west, but as yet there has been no actual improvement in this market, so far at least as prices are concerned. We continue to quote prime Penna and Ohio red winter at $1.50@1.60; amber and white, $1.60@1.70. The Oat market continues quiet, but the general tone is, if anything, firmer; white, 68@70c; mixed, 65@67c. Corn continues quiet, but the stock here is not large and prices are low as compared with the cost at the interior of supply. Ear, 70@77, shelled, 70@73 for white and mixed, and 70@75 for yellow free. Rye, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at $1.10@1.15. No. 2 Spring Barley, $1.25@1.28; Fall, $1.35@1.40.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₩ bbl.

HAY—The receipts of baled continue to keep up well, and the market is dull but prices are still maintained; prime, $17@19; timothy, $20@23.

ONIONS—@@4 ₩ bbl.

PEAS—$1.90@2 ₩ bush

POTATOES—The receipts are falling off somewhat, and while prices remain unchanged, the market is firmer; @@1.05 ₩ bush on track, and $1.10@1.15 out of store.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog product continues fairly active and firm, and the indications generally at this writing point to a still further rise in prices:

Hams—Extra S. C. ₩ lb	13	Lard—Prime Leaf	9
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	9	Do. ₩ lb	8¾
Breast Bacon, S. C.	12¾	Lard—Ref. for summer use in tierces	8¾
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured	14½	Do., 50 lb tubs	9
Beef Tongues, Sugar Cured, in bbl.	7.00	Do., 20 lb pails	9¼
Bacon Shoulders	9	Do., 5 lb do	9¾
Short Rib Sides	12	Do., 3 lb pails	10
Clear Sides	13¾	Do., 10 lb do	9¾
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$21.00	Do., 6 lb do	10¼
Miner's Lard Oil		Ham Sausage	10
Lard Oil, per gal	1.12	Cheese, per lb	17
Carbon Oil	13½		

SEEDS—Clover Seed is firm and we now quote $4.50@5 to $5.00 for choice. Timothy Seed coming in freely and prices are weak; quotable at $2.50 to $3.

RAGS—Are in good demand and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, woolen sac ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Easier under advices from New York showing lower prices there; prime city rendered, 8¾c; country, 7¾@8c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 20, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

FREIGHTS.

So far as we can learn there has been no change made in the rates on live stock from this point eastward, but it is likely that there will be within the next week or two, as the change appears to be the order of the day, and they are mostly downward. We continue to quote at 25c ₩ cwt to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 30c to New York.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at these yards for the week, and, in order to afford the reader a comparison, we append those of last week also:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Cattle	350 cars.	1400 cars.
Hogs	105 "	190 "
Sheep	101 "	103 "

CATTLE.

Trade opened up very slow in the early part of the week, and it continued so up until Wednesday afternoon; buyers, especially those from Philadelphia, had an idea that they could force a decline, but in this they reckoned without their host. We think the Philadelphia men were deceived in regard to the supply, which did not turn out as large as they expected; it is true, the aggregate receipts were slightly in excess of those of last week, but it should be borne in mind that there was a large proportion of through consignments. The feeling on Thursday morning was quite firm, and on up until to-day were 99 cars, and of these 96 cars were through consignments, showing but three cars of market cattle during the time in question; indeed, there is reason to believe that the actual supply on the market was considerably less.

The sales for the week were 1,914 head, against 2,640 last week; included in the purchases, since the date of our last report (18th inst.), were 13 cars to go to Philadelphia, making, if we remember correctly, 95 cars for the week; 1 car to New York, making 17 cars for the week, and 2 cars to Baltimore, making 5 cars for the week. There would have been more cattle bought for Baltimore and New York if there had been more of the right kind here, and that, too, at very full prices, which demonstrates very clearly what we have already intimated, that the market wound up better than it opened. The average quality was unusually common, as there was not, that we could hear of, a single drove on sale all week that would grade prime or extra, and a limited number of this character might have brought even better prices than was obtained for this kind last week. Extra 1,500 ₩ steers quotable at 7¾@7¾; prime to very full prices, which demonstrates very clearly what we have already intimated, that the market wound up better than it opened. The average quality was unusually common, as there was not, that we could hear of, a single drove on sale all week that would grade prime or extra, and a limited number of this character might have brought even better prices than was obtained for this kind last week. Extra 1,500 ₩ steers quotable at 7¾@7¾; prime 1,300@1,400, 6¾@7; good 1,100@1,200, 6@6¼; fair 900@1,000, 5@5½; bulls, as per quality, 4@5½.

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock has been steadily advancing all week, and notwithstanding prices are higher now than they have been for several weeks, the indications at this writing are that rates will go still higher. If it is true, as might be expected, that the extreme prices now current will curtail the demand, but as long as the supply continues small, as it is now, scarcely equal to the demand, as there were but two or three cars in the pens at noon to-day unsold, and then the Western markets, including Chicago, are fully as high relatively as our own. Then, again, the product has suffered up very materially within the past few days, under the influence of an increased demand, and this, too, has not been without its effect in stiffening hogs. Philadelphia hogs sold to-day at 5¾ for fair to good, and it was expected that they would bring 5.40, perhaps 5.50 to-day. Monday Yorkers quotable at 5.40@5.45; Philadelphia, 5.40@5.50. These are big prices, and we cannot see how the butcher, and the butcher trade, buy most of the hogs that are shipped from here to the Eastern markets, will be able to get his money back again, unless he puts up the price of pork.

SHEEP.

The run was again large, 101 cars, against 103 cars last week; it was forced in the early part of the week that the market would take the back track, but within the week demand, sellers had no difficulty in effecting sales, and from and including Tuesday until the close all the better grades brought an advance of from 25 to ½c. We may be mistaken, but we incline to the belief that there are more sheep bought and sold here than in any other market in the country, outside of New York. Extra heavy 12@@140 lbs, 7¾@7¾c; 100@@95 lbs, 6¾@6¾c; good 75@85 lbs, 6@6¼c. There was one bunch of extra, for which 7¾ was refused, it was held at 8c. Indiana sheep, as to quality and condition, 6@7c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 20, 1875.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

The most important feature of record is the sharp depreciation in the raw article within the past few days, and the somewhat demoralized condition of the market; a feeling of weakness has been apparent for some weeks past, hence the decline, to which reference has been made, was not altogether unexpected. The impression appears to be to some extent that the reports in regard to the falling off in the production, as well as the curtailing of development, have been exaggerated somewhat, and the consequence is that consumers (the refiners) have not bought as largely as they would otherwise have done, and this, we have no doubt, has had something to do with the reaction. There has been very little refined sold here during the past couple of weeks, although it is said there is a slight margin for profit at current rates; however, those refiners who are in operation will, February and all that, could turn out in March, and they are not just now in the market to any extent, as contracts mainly have filled their old ones. A New York paper says:—A decline in freights to Europe and the rise in gold, have combined to depress the petroleum market. Prime to choice refine, 25 to 27 cents; medium to good, @22; common to fair, 12@18.

CRUDE.

The Crude market was reported very quiet to-day, and prices, although much lower, as compared with the early part of the week, were not quoted lower on Friday; United certificates, at seats, 91.92½; immediate shipment, $1.77@1.79½. Dispatches from all points in the oil producing regions on Friday reported trade very dull.

REFINED.

The market for Refined still continues quiet and dull, and prices, as compared with the early part of the week, are lower; we refer to quote Baltimore, 17½@18c; Philadelphia, 17½@18c; New York, 18c.

Receipts Crude	2,000 bbls.	Receipts Refined	1,000 bbls.
Receipts Crude, same time, 1874	174,118 "	Receipts Refined, same time, 1874	4,000 "
Shipments Refined, per Penna. Railroad	19,139 "		
Shipments same time, 1874	84,871 "		

OIL BARRELS.

The market is firmer, but the demand is only fair, and prices remain unchanged; we quote at $1.20; city make, $1.40 bid and $1.45 asked.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S W Stevenson	Central O W	478
R S Duncan	Star O W	400
R S Duncan	Petrolia O W	466
S W Stevenson	Liberty O W	200
Grier & C	Siberian O W	133
Total		1,877

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 20, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 1 spring 97¾@98c on the spot: No 2 98¾c for strictly fresh; 94¾@95c regular on the spot; 95¾c seller April; 98¾ seller May; No 3 89@89½c; rejected 82c. Corn active; No 2 inland 66⅞@67c spot; 66¾c bid seller April; 72¾c bid seller May; rejected 67@67½c. Oats dull and active and prices advanced; No 2 33¾@33½c spot; 33¾c seller April. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley: demand fair and market firm; $1.03@1.10 spot; $1.04 seller April.

PROVISIONS—Packed hogs steady at $5.65@5. Pork demand active and prices advanced; $20 spot, $20.30@20.32½ seller April. Lard: demand fair and prices advanced; $13.45 spot; $13.47½@13.72½ seller April. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand.

WHISKY—$1.11.

On call Board the markets were quiet and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Flour scarcely so active; receipts 10,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4.50@4.80; common to good $5.05@5.10; good to choice $5.15@5.35; white wheat western extra Ohio $5.05@5.30. St. Louis $5.05@5.00. Rye flour steady at $4@5.10. Corn meal steady at $3.25@3.75. Wheat better; receipts 30,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1.23@1.23; No 3 do $1.12@1.13; No 2 Milwaukee $1.18@1.21; amber western $1.25@1.30; white western $1.29@1.31. Rye steady at 95@96c. Barley scarce and advancing; $1.50. Malt firm at 80c. Corn firm; receipts 17,000 bush; mixed western 62@63c; white 67@70c; yellow unchanged. Coffee dull at 15½@15¾c. Sugar quiet and steady; fair to good refining 7¾@7¾c; prime to choice 8@8¼c. Cleveland unchanged. Orleans 14@c; crude 7¾c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Rosin firm at $1.70@2.15. Turpentine firm at 36c. Eggs heavy at 23@24c. Pork firm; new mess $20.50@21; new hard; domestic fierce 20@20c; putted 20@20c; unsalted 19@20c. Pork firmer at $20.50. Dressed hogs firm at 5½c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm; Middles steady; western long clear 11½c; short clear 12½c. Lard firmer; prime steam 14½c. Butter steady; western 12@22c. Cheese unchanged. Cotton seed firm; western $13@11.25. Whisky scarcely so firm at $1.14@$1.15.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady at 28c; new sheathing ingot take-hold at 21½@21¾c. Pig iron; Scotch quiet and firm at $24@25; American quiet at $25@30; Rundu sheet quoted at $14.50, gold. Nails firm; cut $3.25@3.50; clinch $5@5.50; horse shoe quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Flour in active demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5.25@6.00; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do $5.50@6.50; high grades $6.25@8. Wheat firm and active; red $1.28@1.32; amber $1.29@1.28. Rye wanted at $1. Corn steady and quiet; yellow 72@73c; mixed 70@72c; old command full figures; white 68@70c. Provisions firm. Pork $20@21.25. Bulk meats 15c. Hams 15@ 17c; canvassed do 19@20c. Lard 13½@13¾c. Whisky firm; western iron bound unchanged. Petroleum steady; refined 14½@14¾c; crude unchanged. Clover seed quiet at $6. Timothy firmer at $2.85. Butter dull; New York and Bradford county fresh 26@27c; choice do 24@25c; do seconds 19@17c; do rolls fresh 18@20c. Cheese firm. Eggs firm; western 22@23c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Flour quiet and firm; 15¾c. Corn continues quiet, but the stock here is not large and prices are low as compared with the cost at the interior of supply. Ear, 70@77, shelled, 70@73 for white and mixed, and 70@75 for yellow free. Rye, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at $1.10@1.15. No. 2 Spring Barley, $1.25@1.28; Fall, $1.35@1.40.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₩ bbl.

HAY—The receipts of baled continue to keep up well, and the market is dull but prices are still maintained; prime, $17@19; timothy, $20@23.

ONIONS—@@4 ₩ bbl.

PEAS—$1.90@2 ₩ bush

POTATOES—The receipts are falling off somewhat, and while prices remain unchanged, the market is firmer; @@1.05 ₩ bush on track, and $1.10@1.15 out of store.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog product continues fairly active and firm, and the indications generally at this writing point to a still further rise in prices:

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Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$21.00	Do., 6 lb do	10¼
Miner's Lard Oil		Ham Sausage	10
Lard Oil, per gal	1.12	Cheese, per lb	17
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SEEDS—Clover Seed is firm and we now quote $4.50@5 to $5.00 for choice. Timothy Seed coming in freely and prices are weak; quotable at $2.50 to $3.

RAGS—Are in good demand and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, woolen sac ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Easier under advices from New York showing lower prices there; prime city rendered, 8¾c; country, 7¾@8c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 20, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

FREIGHTS.

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The sales for the week were 1,914 head, against 2,640 last week; included in the purchases, since the date of our last report (18th inst.), were 13 cars to go

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers. Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1875.

Stations.	low water—ft.	Above	Change	Dir'n	State of	of
		ft.	in. ft.	in.	Wind.	Weather.
Cincinnati, O	38	3	—2	N	Cloudy.
Fort Scully, D. T	9			NW	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	6	10	+2	E	Cloudy.
LaCrosse, Wis	Frozen			E	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Ks	4	5	—	NW	Fair.
Louisville	18	10	+9		
Memphis, Tenn	31	10		NW	Fair.
Pittsburgh	10	1	+1	NW	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	8	7	—1	NE	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn				SE	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	39	10	+2	NW	Clear.

J. KABERNAGLE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was ten feet two inches. Weather continues cloudy and cold, with an occasional snow squall. The ice coming out of the Allegheny yesterday was lighter, apparently than at any time since it broke up, and it is not likely that navigation will be impeded again by this cause. Business continues very slow at the landing.

THE Charles W. Mead arrived at Cincinnati on Friday, and departed the same day for St. Louis.

COM. COULSON and H. K. Peck left St. Louis for Sioux City on Friday night.

CAPT. JOS. W. TOBIN, of New Orleans, has purchased the large steamer Katie.

THE Exchange for Cincinnati, and the Carroll for the Upper Missouri, departed on Saturday evening.

THE BURLEIGH goes from Cincinnati on the Carroll, from which point she will proceed to Yankton by rail.

COMMODORE KOUNTZ left for Chicago on Friday, and from there he will probably proceed to St. Louis.

THE Fearless barges are filling up steadily for St. Louis, and will soon be ready to take their departure.

THE R. W. Skillinger arrived from Cincinnati with a fair cargo, and she will soon be ready for a return trip.

THE tow-boat Warner and the barges Milton, Lewis, Hattie, Minnie and J. H. Williams are advertised for sale.

THE Mollie Ebert, Capt. F. Y. Batchelor, is now in turn for Cincinnati, and is announced to take her departed on Wednesday.

THE Diamond, John Ferry, Jas. A. Blackmore, N. J. Bigley and Saml. Miller arrived at Cincinnati on Friday, with tows of coal.

THE new steamer Benton will be completed within the new few days, and it is thought she will be ready to commence business early next week.

WE learn that Mr. F. Maddy, of the Salt Valley, is quite sick at the house of Captain Harry Bigley, in Gallipolis. His disease resembles typhoid pneumonia

...RAL NEWS.

FEARFUL TORNADO.

Great Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

Several Georgia Towns Completely Ruined.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 20.—A fearfully destructive tornado passed over here this afternoon. The rainfall, accompanied by hail, was unprecedentedly heavy. Several towns in the interior suffered severely in loss of life and property. At Camak, on the Georgia Railroad, several houses were blown down. Thomas Gesling was killed and several persons wounded. Near Thomson, forty miles from Augusta, a large amount of property was destroyed and several persons killed. At Appling, Columbia county, the destruction of property is reported to be great. Several persons are reported killed and many wounded. At Aiken, S. C., the Catholic church was completely demolished. All lines but the one north are down. Reports from the country are confused and unsatisfactory, but there seems to be no doubt that the storm was the devastated territory. This was the severest storm ever known in this section.

List of Casualties.

AUGUSTA, March 21.—During the storm near Thomson, John L. Stovall and wife and two daughters of John N. Morgan, were badly wounded by falling houses. Several negroes were killed and wounded.

At Appling, the houses of S. Hutchinson, Solen Reese, John Boston and others were destroyed. Mrs. Martha Darcy and Miss Maggie Bailey were killed. Miss Malone and Mrs. Grey were seriously wounded. One end of the Court House was blown in.

At Camack every house except one is destroyed. Mr. Fielding, the telegraph operator, was badly bruised. Tom Gesling was on a siding when the tornado struck a train, demolishing it completely and killing him instantly. Mrs. Wright had two ribs broken, and Mrs. Jones had her back broken. A son of Rev. Pitcher was killed.

All trains coming into Augusta except the Central were delayed, but there is no serious damage to railroads. There was no loss of life or damage to property in Augusta. James Gordon, white, and Charles Ramsey, colored, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Savannah river.

Later.

The tornado caused fearful destruction along its track, laying waste houses, trees and fences, and killing persons and stock. The Baptists were holding a meeting at Elam church, near Camack, when the storm demolished it, killing three and wounding twenty-five persons. Residences and outhouses were demolished and many plantations in Warren, McDuff and Columbia counties in Georgia, the destruction extending to Edgefield, Aiken and Barnwell counties, in South Carolina. In some places persons were blown a distance of sixty yards. Every house on Mrs. P. E. Watson's plantation, including five residences, are destroyed. In Columbia county three negroes were killed and twenty-five persons wounded. Ten houses on Dr. Blanchard's place were destroyed. It is impossible to give a correct idea of the amount of property lost. Several hundred thousand dollars will not cover it. Fearful suffering is already reported in the devastated territory. This was the severest storm ever known in this section.

LOUISIANA.

The Wheeler Award.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—The Wheeler award has been received by Governor Kellogg, but has not been officially published. It is understood, however, that the committee have decided that about eleven Conservative members not returned elected by the Returning Board are entitled to seats, and that about six Conservatives whose election was claimed by the Conservative committee are not entitled to seats. The arbitrators decide that Elam, claiming to have been elected to the Senate on the Conservative ticket from the district which includes the towns of Coushatta and Colfax, is not entitled to a seat, and that in each parish there was no election for member of the House. One Conservative contested is seated from the Senate.

The award, it is understood, leaves the House Democratic and the Senate Republican, with a small Republican majority on joint ballot. All the Conservative Senators signed the award. Mr. Wheeler is expected to come to New Orleans to aid in carrying out the adjustment. It is intimated on good authority that Gov. Kellogg will call an extra session of the Legislature to meet about the 12th or 15th of April. The friends of adjustment claim that there will be no difficulty in carrying it into effect, public sentiment being strongly in favor of a settlement of the political difficulties.

POTTSVILLE.

Indignation Meetings of Employes of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 21.—Large and well attended meetings of the Mechanics and Workingmen's Benevolent Association have been held in this region to-day by employes of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, comprising engineers, firemen, conductors and roadhands. Two thousand men who have been asked to resign their membership in the Association have resolved to stand to the Union to a man and relinquish the employment of the company. To-day's meetings will remain in their employment. A large number of men have been suspended in consequence.

Advices received from Mahoney Plane, St. Clair, Schuylkill, Haven and other points indicate a bitter feeling against the company. Many new members were installed at meetings.

Murder Cases.

Michael Flanegen, on trial here for the murder of James McGarlick, near Mahoney City, last December, was yesterday found guilty of the second degree.

Joseph Brown, to be hung here on Wednesday next for the murder of the Kramer family, will probably make a full confession.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 21, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidit.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.054	17	83	N.W.	Lt.Snow.
2 P. M.	30.034	22	72	W.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	30.192	19	92	N.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30.143.
Mean Thermometer, 19.5.
Highest Thermometer, 26.
Lowest Thermometer, 15.
Rainfall or melted snow, 0.05 inches.

J. ZADEN GLOB,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D.C. M., March 22, 1875

Probabilities for To-day.

During Monday, throughout the Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer, northeast to west winds, clear and cooler, followed by warmer weather, except possibly increasing northeast winds near Cape Hatteras, attending the development of a storm to the southeastward.

The Rivers.

The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers and the Mississippi will rise slightly, and the Ohio fall slightly.

CINCINNATI.

How a Salesman Robbed His Employers.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—For several weeks past the hardware firm of R. W. Booth & Co. have been missing quantities of fine cutlery, revolvers and silver-plated ware from their stock. Suspicions were directed to Andrew Castlen, one of their salesmen, and he was shadowed by detectives, who discovered nothing. A watch was displaced in the store, which resulted in discovering Castlen enter the store during the night and carry away goods. He was afterwards visited at his boarding place and charged with the crime. He made a full confession, stating that it was his plan to remove the goods at night in small quantities, he having a key to the store, and at the end of each week he carried them to his home at New Richmond, Ohio, whither he went to-day, accompanied by officers, and delivered to them the case containing seven or eight hundred dollars worth of the stolen goods. He is now under arrest.

STRAITSVILLE, O.

The Miners' War.

COLUMBUS, O., March 20.—Adjutant General Amos returned from Straitsville to-night, and reports all quiet. Information comes here from a reliable source that this quiet will remain unless the owners of the Troy mines seek to place the colored miners again at work. If this attempt is made, it is nearly certain that the troubles of the present week will be repeated. The white miners are said to declare that they are determined to drive the colored miners from that field and keep them out.

Coal Miners' Troubles.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., March 20.—A dozen policemen arrived from Philadelphia last evening, for duty at Summit Hill, Ashton and other places, to protect the men and property of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. The police force is believed to be sufficiently large to hold in check the turbulent "Molly Maguires."

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

Save Fuel, Colds and Rheumatism.
By having WEATHER STRIPS on your windows and doors, Thompson & Co., 84 Wood street.

The best Butter Biscuit ever made Rising Sun. Sold by all grocers.

HOME NEWS.

A Stranger Identified.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago an unknown man was killed on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad near Glendale. A number of papers were found on his person, which led Coroner McCallin to believe that his name was Hartman and that he was from Gilman, Ills. The Coroner accordingly wrote the postmaster at that place and received the following reply:

GILMAN, ILL., March 16, 1875.
William McCallin, Pittsburgh:—

Your letter of January 28, 1875, stating that a man had been killed on P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., is received. According to your statement the man killed was my father His name was Harry Hartman.

Please state under what circumstances he was killed.

Yrurs truly,
JOHN HARTMAN,
Gilman, Iroquois county, Illinois.

A Pleasant Occasion.

Company K, of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. P., indulged in a very pleasant entertainment at Mansfield, on Friday evening, at their armory. They have just fitted their armory up, and in taking possession of it, made the occasion one of a fraternal reunion of friends. Quite a number of military men and members of the Heath Zouaves went out from the city to participate in the affair. The entertainment at the armory consisted of recitations by Prof. Downey, of the State Agricultural College, the acting of the tragedy of "Rhoderick Dhu," by Prof. Downey and Lieut. J. Glenn. This was followed by the manual of arms, bayonet drill and combat, gone through with to music from the band, and wound up with a broadsword combat between Prof. Downey and Lieut. Glenn.

Capt. W. J. Glenn then made an address, welcoming visitors to the armory at any time. After the entertainment at the armory the officers accepted an invitation to supper, and terpsichorean exercises at the house of Mr. Sidney Rowland where fair ladies had gathered, and where the time was delightfully whiled away, until the two o'clock train came along and brought the visitors back to the city. Among those present from the city were Col. Hill, Capts. Heckert and Batchelor, Lieuts. Moore and Smith, Major Sudsbe and Surgeon Simpson, and others. The entertainment was a very pleasant one, and the visitors were highly gratified at the treatment accorded them.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

An Answer From the Pennsylvania Railroad—The Request of the Chamber of Commerce Complied With.

It seems that the authorities of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Pittsburgh shippers are coming to amicable conclusions. Some weeks ago the Chamber of Commerce sent a letter to President Thomas A. Scott on the subject, but no answer was received until Saturday last, after all hope had been given up. In this communication, it will be said, Colonel Scott makes concessions covering nearly all the demands of the Chamber of Commerce. The committee who had the matter in charge, Messrs. John Hood and L. C. Newsom, will present the letter this morning, at eleven o'clock, and give an account of the negotiations with the railroad company.

MEYERS' DOOM.

He is Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

The trial of Murray and Meyers for the murder of farmer Wahl is over, and both men have been found guilty of murder in the first degree. The men were tried separately, but the evidence was so strong against them that it led to their conviction. The trial of Meyers was brought on Friday morning, and did not close until five minutes past three on Saturday, at which time the jury retired, and in fifteen minutes thereafter returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was ably defended by talented counsel. Nothwithstanding their strong appeals for mercy to a "stranger in a strange land," the facts in the evidence could not be gainsaid, and though a portion of them were circumstantial, were overwhelming, and proved beyond a doubt the guilt of the accused. When the result was announced in the Court room on Saturday, Meyers was much moved and broke down to hear the verdict. After it was read he was led away to his cell and the crowd soon deserted the room.

PREPARING FOR SUMMER.

The Pittsburgh Ice Crop.

At the meeting on Saturday morning, in the City Hall, of the committee appointed by the Ice Dealer's Protective Association to arrange a price list for the ensuing year, Mr. Whitmore reported that he had gone to considerable trouble to collect statistics of the quantity of ice housed in the city and neighborhood, and made out the total 60,000 tons. This is 20,000 tons less than was harvested last year, when the crop was nearly a total failure, and 20,000 tons less than in 1873, when ice was delivered at comparatively low rates. In addition to the foregoing, in this vicinity, the Chautauqua Company has 15,000 tons housed at the lake. After debating the matter for a while it was decided to submit to the Association at its meeting on Wednesday a scale averaging about forty per cent. below the list of 1873. Small lots for dwellings will be thirty per cent. lower and large dealers will get a discount of fifty per cent. The price will thus be brought down to about twenty cents a hundred. If four dollars a ton be the figure adopted, the Chautauqua Company will be left out in the cold, as the freight from the lake is $3.50, and the handling will bring the actual cost up to not less than $4.50.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.
(Before Judge McCandless.)

Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, Titusville. The report of Register Shafer, on the petition of A. W. Barry, Esq., for compensation as solicitor for bankrupts, presented, confirmed and the clerk directed to pay the solicitor for said Barry the sum allowed for services for the bankrupts, and to assignee the balance of the fund, the amount paid said debtor to be charged against the separate estate of M. Augustus Perry.

McCombs, Ullman & Co., et al., creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against C. H. Baugher & Co., debtors, of Myersdale, Somerset county.

Wm. McClelland, of this city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Harper.

James M. Lambing, bankrupt, Armstrong county. The creditors having chosen Robert P. Crawford, of Parnassus, Westmoreland county, as assignee, the same was approved.

George H. Stover & Co., of this city, were allowed to intervene for their claims against the steamers Leopard and Little Giant.

United States Circuit Court.
(Before Judge McKennan.)

E. A. L. Roberts against Gotham Bros. A motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from infringing on a torpedo patent, was argued by Messrs. Bakewell and Scharding for plaintiff, and Mr. Shiras contra. The Court reserved its decision.

Common Pleas Court No. 1
(Before Judges Sterrett & Stowe.)

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Conrad Seibert for the benefit of the assignee was approved and filed.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of James Old and wife to James L. Old and John Kirkpatrick, Ormsby Phillips and C. W. Anshutz were appointed appraisers.

In the divorce case of Cora J. Ahl vs. Wm. A. Ahl, the plaintiff was ordered to file specifications.

In the divorce case of Emily M. Kerr, vs. Wm. A. Kerr, W. S. Wilson was appointed commissioner. The same gentleman was also appointed commissioner in the case of Louisa A. Garrison vs. Geo. W. Garrison.

In the case of Miller et al. vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Malcom Hay Esq., was appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

On application filed, the Presbyterian Association of Homestead, was granted a charter of incorporation.

Trial List for To-day.

Carothers vs. Brown et al.
Long vs. McKee et al.
Seibert vs. Borland.
Ulrbach vs. Hartner et al.
Throp vs. Sarver.
A. V. R. R. Co. vs. United Savings Bank.
McClarren vs. Fullerton.
Kenney & Co. vs. Bongers et al.
Webb vs. VanGorder et al.
Security Trust Co. vs. Blanchard.
Same vs. same.
Price et al. vs. Reed.
Sanford vs. Able.
Cashmore vs. Young.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.
(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

The case of John Huckenstine vs. Robert Young, previously reported, is still on trial.

John F. Cinley vs. John Phillips; previously reported. On trial.

Alexander F. Barton et al. vs. William H. Mechling et al. The appointment of a receiver was argued by the respective counsel, and it was ordered by the Court that the firm or copartnership called the International Bank be and the same is hereby dissolved, and ohn W. McGreggor was appointed to take charge of the funds of said firm—he to give bond in the sum of $75,000 to be approved by the Court.

Trial List for To-day.

Cluley vs. Phillips.
Land vs. Hunter.
Mills vs. Jamison.
Same vs. Same.
Mills vs. Jamison et al.
Wilton vs. Blume.
Hoge vs. Overbeck et al.
Simpson vs. Morgan.

Criminal Court.
(Before Judge Ewing.)

The trial of Frederick Meyers, indicted for murder, occupied the attention of this Court the entire day. The defendent was convicted of murder in the first degree, which is noticed more fully elsewhere.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
J. M. Schaffer,	David Bennett,
Andrew Eubrey et al	Matthias Bauer,
John Renke,	Wm. Fritz James et al.,
Thos. Edwards,	Timothy McNamara et al.,
Adam Gipp (2),	John Smith,
Jno. Roman et al.,	J. G. Hernstring (2)
Rosina Kerr,	Xavier Temberler et al.,
Francis Morton,	J. Wilbert et al. (4),
C. C. Mackey,	Suter et al. (3).
Alex. Cobb,	
D. B. Hatch,	
Jno. White et al.,	
Jacob Cornelius,	

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Commissioners—Statistics Concerning Pennsylvania's Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Some Interesting Figures for Thoughtful Citizens—Suggestions Concerning Public Morals—Who People our Almshouses and Jails—The Reformatory Agencies at Work.

The Fifth annual report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities has been laid upon our table. It is a voluminous document, which evidently has been prepared with great care, and which contains a mass of statistics and other information that furnishes profitable reading for all who have at heart the success of these humanitarian movements which tend to reform the convict, elevate the degraded, and give succor to the unfortunates who are deserving of help. From the report we glean a few facts.

DESIGN OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commissioners say that in the pursuance of their investigations they have generally met the kindliest treatment, and they believe their suggestions have tended to improve matters connected with our State penal and reformatory institutions in all directions. They rightly say in support of their work, that, "wherever manhood exists, and however low it has become reduced, either by misfortune or crime, it bears the likeness, in some sort, of the best and the happiest, and is well worthy of the wisest and most humane counseling, as to how its depression may be elevated from depths of misery, ignorance and degradation, into which we shrink from looking, to a position where we may discern some traits of our common humanity, at which we may be willing to glance, and, at length, to consider and help, for our own common good, as well as for individual relief or reformation."

He next discusses the matter of

VAGRANCY AND "TRAMPS,"

and presents statistics showing that during the year ending September 30, 1874, there had been relief given to to 99,048 in almshouses and outdoor relief—embracing over 200,000 meals and 94,865 lodgings. The largest number relieved during any quarter was in that ending March 31, and of the aggregate relieved the proportion of men to women was as 99 to 9—certainly a rather bad showing for the "stronger sex." It was estimated that about 35,000 "tramps," had received assistance, and the Board says: "So burdensome had become this evil, that one of the officers of a county almshouse, which exists on a line or road much traveled by this thriftless class, writes as follows: 'This vagrant question deserves the earnest attention of the Board of Public Charities, and a large remedy should be devised by which the country could be rid of this idle worthless class of men. Action! Action! Action!"

The Board is quite severe on these "tramps," and while it makes all due allowance for the genuine pauper, and asks for him the tenderest sympathy, says of the "tramps": "But we owe no debt to fraud or idleness: neither policy, humanity nor Christianity prompt us to harbor or succor them. A proportion of this class would be found a proportion of the debauched and idle who utterly refuse to work, and who prey upon the community either by beggary or crime. The admittance of this idle and vicious element, to the only shelter belonging to the taxpayers who support these institutions, but the worthy poor for whom they are maintained. The Board earnestly urge upon the superintendents of these establishments, stricter watchfulness in the reception and treatment of these, the lowest class of swindlers. Still more costly and dangerous in effect upon society are the hordes of vagrants of both sexes who roam through the country, following employment first on one poor-house, and then another, and who are encouraged thus to persist in their wandering predatory life. The doors of all almshouses should be barred against these sturdy beggars, and private charity limited to an offer of work and wages. In that connection only can acquire a sound and healthy growth in which the rule is absolute, 'He that will not work, neither shall he eat.' A strict oversight of this class is, however, almost impossible in large cities, but is quite practicable in the large cities, such as Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, &c., where the evil reaches its worst development and beggary becomes a profession, and in some cases, we might add, a fine art."

As a remedy for the evils of indiscriminate charity, which does but little good, the Board recommends the Boston plan, where all benevolent effort is centered in one general headquarters for distribution, with the city blocked out and agents in every district to investigate the cases. This plan has proven successful in Boston.

PAUPERS PROVIDED WITH HOMES.

Of the paupers provided with homes—the worthy poor—the Board says there have been during the year 7,782—an increase over 1873 of 21.46 per cent. Of these the adults are to the children as 5 to 2. This is a ratio more than was harvested last year, when the crop was nearly a total failure, and 20,000 tons less than in 1873, when ice was delivered at comparatively low rates. In addition to the foregoing, in this vicinity, the Chautauqua Company has 15,000 tons housed at the lake. After debating the matter for a while it was decided to submit to the Association at its meeting on Wednesday a scale averaging about forty per cent. below the list of 1873. Small lots for dwellings will be thirty per cent. lower and large dealers will get a discount of fifty per cent. The price will thus be brought down to about twenty cents a hundred. If four dollars a ton be the figure adopted, the Chautauqua Company will be left out in the cold, as the freight from the lake is $3.50, and the handling will bring the actual cost up to not less than $4.50.

next engages the attention of the Board, and it urges more attention to this matter as vitally important to the "moneyed interest the civilization, the vitality and the religion of the State." It is argued by the Board that the old system of locking a man up for crime is not all that is needed. "There must come within the sphere of reformative agencies. The manhood in him must be aroused, and the good citizen must assist in this work, if he would lift the burden of pauperism from his own shoulders. From the progress of the Prison Reform within the past few years is then sketched, and the results cited as proof, if any is needed, of the wisdom and expediency of appealing to the more humane and enlightened feelings of mankind in our dealings with even the most degraded of human beings. Make treaty with the ill-doer as with a fellow-creature, and it is more than probable that he will stand to his bargain. Kill him as a brute and he will promptly fulfil your expectations by acting as a brute."

As agencies toward reforming the criminal, the Board suggests, preventive labor for the youth of the State, in the trade, and his mental and moral education also be looked to after some definite system. The receipts of this labor should first go to paying the convict's expenses for maintenance, and the residue be given to his family, or to be used as a resource for his own use when discharged. It is recommended also that women be engaged as supervisors of the female wards, and the greatest care should be exercised in the appointment of officers of the institution—culture and moral attainments, not political power being the elements sought after. In this connection the Board pays a high compliment to the Prison Reform Association of Philadelphia, being such a good work under the direction of Dr. E. C. Wines.

In speaking of the

POPULATION OF THE CRIMINAL CLASSES

the Board gives statistics showing that "the number of convicts in the penitentiaries, work house and county jails on September 30, 1874, was 5,084, or one to 1,835 of the population. Sixty-seven were in county prisons under sentence of court for payment of fine and costs, &c. These can hardly be considered as convicts, and are not, therefore, included with the 1,190 were in prison summarily convicted under sentence of magistrate or justices of peace, for disorderly conduct, breaches of peace, &c. The number awaiting trial on September 30, 1874, was 429.

Of those who were committed during the year the largest number were guilty of larceny, there being 172 convicts from that crime. Burglary, 36, comes next; robbery, 25, comes next, and so throughout the list. The laboring class furnished 1,174 convicts; farmers, 193; drovers, 15; teamsters, 13; clerks 14, and the other trades and professions lower down. But few of the convicts had received any industrial training, or possessed a handicraft knowledge; but of 934 persons, 1,184 males, 1,404 females; and 5,342 were children under 16 years of age, of which 2,594 are males and 2,778 females.

Of Reformatories there are two in Pennsylvania, viz.: The Philadelphia House of Refuge and the Pennsylvania Reform School in Allegheny county. The number in both institutions on September 30, 1874, was 808, the white being in proportion to the colored as 81 to 19. It will be observed that but few colored delinquents are confined in the "Reform School," their proportion to the white being but 12 to 88. In the "House of Refuge," which has a special department for the colored inmates, we find that their ratio to the white is as 23 to 77. The average age of those committed during the year was 13.9 years, or white delinquent 14.5 years; colored 13.4 years.

INSANE POOR.

The Board next called attention to the Insane Poor. The number of indigent insane in the State hospital, established primarily for the maintenance, care and treatment of this class, was 764 on September 30, 1874, as reported by the authorities of these institutions; while the number of the same class in the poor houses of the State, and under other county provision, amounted to 1,352 at the same date, exclusive of the insane department of the Philadelphia Amshouse, which contained 1,075.

The Board is averse to maintaining any of these in the almhouses, as they cannot there receive the requisite care, and there is hardly ever one cured. Statistics, however, show that under proper treatment 75 per cent. are curable. The Board then shows by statistics that it would be cheaper for the State to support separate institutions for the insane, as they could be cured, and the expense of their keeping thus done away with.

Considerable space is devoted to the report to this subject, and the most urgent appeals are made for a more humanitarian system than at present prevails. The subject seems interesting from the statement that one in every 1,000 persons in the State annually become insane.

The statistics concerning the insane, show that 238 were made insane through moral causes; 475 through physical causes, and 383 unknown. Ill health made the largest number of victims, 132; domestic trouble gave 60 victims; intemperance, 85; grief, 29; religious excitement, 26; trouble, 33, and other causes ranging downward. Laborers furnished 149 victims—the largest number; farmers came next with 92; clerks next with 49. Of the women, domestics furnished 128—the largest number; wives of laborers came next, numbering 62; wives of farmers next, 38; daughters of farmers next, 33. The editorial fraternity has 3 in the ranks, but no reporter, or relative of a reporter, his heirs, assigns, executors or administrators is numbered in the list.

Reports are given from the Western Penitentiary, Dixmont, and the Reform School, but the main facts and statistics in these have already been given in our columns, and need no repetition here.

The rest of the report is taken up with a mass of statistics, from which some interesting facts could be gathered, but space is exhausted, and we may refer to the subject again.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Kate Fisher, the equestrian actress, and her trained horse Wonder, appear to night in the famous play of "Mazeppa," and it is altogether probable that the week's engagement will be a successful one, because the play is of a totally different character from any that have been produced heretofore this season, and being of the spectacular order, it is likely to draw a large crowd. The feature of the evening will be the ride of Miss Fisher, strapped to her horse's back, from the stage to the highest part of the theatre. Matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Germania Orchestra.

The Germania Orchestra will give the eighth of its popular concerts at Library Hall next Thursday afternoon. This day has been selected because the following one, on which all previous entertainments have been given, is Good Friday. The programme will be as good as former ones, the selections being choice, and it also includes a clarionet solo by Mr. A. Voith and a duet for horn and flute by Messrs. Stowasser and Kochler.

Trimble's Varieties.

Some of the performers last week were so successful in ingratiating themselves in public favor that the management deemed it best to re-engage them, which was accordingly done, and the same old faces and favorites will reappear in new pieces. Cassim and Fritz, Lang, Daily, Queen, Sadie Connelly and other good ones have been retained.

The O. B. Doud Association.

The O. B. Doud Dramatic Association are requested to meet at their rooms on Fifth avenue place of meeting, at half past seven o'clock, to complete the cast and arrangements for a performance to be given under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

BARRY SULLIVAN has been sweetened with a heavy sugar-coating. For he is coming to the States. Miss Rose Coghlan has been supporting him.

IT was said of a distinguished actress that when she played Juliet, people in the parquet were obliged to put up umbrellas, to secure themselves from the tears of the gallery.

A REPORT is going the rounds to the effect that Charlie Backus, the minstrel, is going to marry Miss Lillie Eldridge. It must be unfounded, because Charlie is already married to some other girl in Albany.

ACCORDING to the St. Louis *Republican*, Eli Perkins was placed in a horrible dilemma. A highwayman gave him the alternative of handing out his brains or his money, and though he hadn't a cent about him, Eli still made his satisfactory.

A BOSTON dramatic critic says of a gifted actress: "She wore a handsome dress, and thereby hung a trail. Her subtle grace, flexible as the gimcrottes of a morning's toilet, and her knowledge of the curves of the character, are most specially noticeable."

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN has again been host to a Young Men's Christian Association to give a benefit reading for them. She elected to read Tennyson's "Queen Mary," credits of the reserved seats, and one-third of the remainder. This reply was undoubtedly just. What right has any clique of persons to demand the gratuitous services of a distinguished artist, equivalent to a donation of $1,000 or $1,500? Miss Cushman was right, but we wish some others, who owed less to the public, had been allowed to administer the rebuke.

WHAT is "a dramatic entertainment"? This interesting question recently received judicial handling in the case of Mayor Ferguson, proprietor of a traveling show, was brought before the Police Court of Salford, charged with giving "a dramatic entertainment" without a license. What he did really was to exhibit a trained dog performing, enlivened by "funny remarks" by two clowns. Sir F. J. Mantell said that in his opinion "the buffoonery of clowns could not, according to the common use of the terms, be called a dramatic entertainment."

Magazines.

Scribner, for April, presents the following rich literary bouquet: I. The Proud Lady of Staveren; poem, illustrated; Elizabeth Akers Allen; II, A Chat about German Parliaments, illustrated, William Wells; III, Wood Magic; IV, C. A. Stephens; IV, Death Dealing Trade; William H. Rideing; V, What She Thought, poem, Julia C. R. Dorr; VI, The Liverpool of America, illustrated, Edward King; VII, White Azaleas, poem, Harriet McEwen Kimball; VIII, Memoirs of Carwinion, chapters IX–X, illustrated, J. G. Holland; IX, To a Friend, poem, Titus Munson Coan; X, My Island, poem, Helen Barron Bostwick; XI, The Mysterious Island, Part II, Chaps. VII, illustrated, adapted from Jules Verne; XII, Fashion in Literature, by Alice Hollaw-land, illustrated, George E. Waring; XIII, Truls, the nameless, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen; XIV, The Psalm Book in the Garret, poem, Benjamin F. Taylor; XV, Lathrop's Spanish Conquest, Chap. XVI, The Shakespeare-Bacon controversy; E. O. Vatle—all this in addition to the regular editorial notes which have given the magazine its wide and justly deserved fame. The illustrations in the April number are unusually fine.

St. Nicholas for April is at hand, and a more beautiful specimen of typography we have never seen, or a more attractive serial, alike interesting to children and all who have children to read. The table of contents embraces the following: Frontispiece, "Cinderella," from a painting by J. W. Champney; Cinderella, Frank R. Stockton; Colorado Snow bird, poem, H. H., illustrated by A. C. Warren; That Bunker-Hill Monday, Geo. J. Varney; In the Valley, F. O. C. Darley; Eight Cousins, Chaps. VII. and VIII., Louisa M. Alcott, two illustrations, one by Sol. Eytinge and one by Addie Ledyard; The Breath of Spring, picture drawn by Mary A. Lathbury; The Great Freshet, Jennie E. Zimmerman, illustrated by Sol. Eytinge; Gold Robin, poem, Annie Moore; The Fair at Pau, Lucy Larcom; Illustrations; Alberry; Check, poem, Anna Boynton Averill; The Pilot Boat, Major Traverse, two illustration, one by Granville Perkins; An Old Folks' Concert, picture drawn by Mary A. Lathbury; Fred's Easter Sunday, Lucretia C. Weeks; An Adventure with a Grizzly, Samuel W. Cozzens, two illustrations; Jingle; Apron, An Acting Charade, L. Anne Frost; The Young Surveyor, Chaps. XIV. to XVII. Frontispiece, two illustrations by W. L. Sheppard; The Peterkins Snowed up, Lucretia P. Hale; Nanny Ann, poem, M. M. D., illustration; John Spooner's Great Human Managerie, Joel Stacy, twenty illustrations by A. V. Weudell and Jacob-in-the-Pulpit, The Letter Box, illustrations; The Riddle Box, two illustrations by A. C. Warren.

Potter's American Monthly, for April, is even better than any of its predecessors. It opens with a sketch of the Verplanck mansion. An article on the Forts of New York and Concord follows with an early cut of a skirmish with red-coats. Other illustrations are of the old parsonage of Guilford in Connecticut, pictures of Theodosia Burr, who was so beautiful that burglars stole her portrait and pirates finally stole her, and G. C. Verplanck and Alexander Wilson, and also cuts of eastern mosques and palaces about Agra. The articles of history are mainly extracts from diaries and papers and as usual are highly interesting and curious to read. The Notes and Queries department contains a confederate's declaration that the Barbara Frietchie story is a myth without other foundation than Mr. Whittier's description of the affair. Receipts for a bill of particulars. It is also asserted that instead of General Jackson having fought behind cotton bales at New Orleans he saw some plied up at the fortification and ordered the dangerous things removed. In the fiction department there is the usual supply of Edmund Yates and other well-known writers.

Death from Intoxication.

A man by the name of John Burns stepped into Golden's saloon on Penn avenue, near Eleventh street, on Saturday afternoon about five o'clock, and, after being there a short time, died. At the time it was not known who he was or where he came from, so word was sent to the Coroner, who took the body into his possession. At the inquest it was ascertained that the deceased was from West Elizabeth, that he was a single man, and was about forty years of age. The jury, after viewing the body and hearing the testimony in the case, rendered a verdict of "death from inebriation."

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····There were three common cases before Mayor Phillips yesterday morning.

····The man who spells State "staight" ought to take advantage of the spelling schools in vogue.

····Agent Dean, of the Humane Society, shot a disabled horse on Saturday afternoon in Meltenberger's alley.

····Patrolmen Zedell and Keenan have been suspended by the Mayor for ten days for not attending strictly to business.

····The Pacific Express on the P. R. R. was five hours and a half late yesterday, caused by the ice gorge at Harrisburg.

····Col. Archibald Blakely slipped and fell on the ice on Liberty street on Saturday, and hurt himself so badly that he had to be taken home in a carriage.

····A special meeting of the Water Committee will be held to-morrow night for the purpose of devising measures for the completion of the new water works.

·····Since the exit of the Thirty-seventh ward from the city the Mayor has withdrawn the police force from it, and Officer Mullen, who lives in the ward, consequently lost his position.

····A thief stole two gold watches and chains besides seventy dollars in money from the residence of Mr. Theodore Oatman, No. 1244 Carson street, South Side, on Friday evening last.

····In referring on Saturday morning to Lieutenant Hagar as being the one who stopped and searched a man on the street, the reporter made a mistake. It was not Lieutenant Hagar, but officer Tyre.

····At an early hour yesterday morning two Texan steers escaped from the Allegheny cattle yards. One of them, while being driven back, attacked the horse ridden by the owner of the other, and hurt it slightly.

····A runaway took place on Carson street, South Side, on Saturday, which resulted in several severe bruises to two young men who were riding in a buggy drawn by the frightened horse. The vehicle was badly broken.

····It was rumored last night that a large number of suits for violations of the liquor law would be instituted before the Mayor this morning, and more billiard men hauled up for keeping their establishments open yesterday.

·····On Saturday evening Lieutenant Merriman of Allegheny, arrested a man named Thomas Bougs, as a suspicious character, and yesterday morning Mayor Phillips committed him to the Work house for a term of sixty days.

····George Holmes, a colored man, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of having stolen fifty dollars from Henry Harris on the latter was stupefied by liquor. Con. Sexton, who made the information, said he witnessed the operation.

····The Castle Shannon Glass Company organized on Friday last by the election of the following officers: President, John Lamb; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. Rhodes; Directors—S. L. McCain, W. H. Gould, Samuel Corley, Henry Daub, John Sorey.

·····On Saturday night a man named Henry Diefenbach attacked and knocked an old man down in Allegheny. He was arrested and locked up by officer Mitchell, and yesterday morning was fined $25 and costs, and in default was sentenced to thirty days at Claremont by Mayor Phillips.

·····John Gilmore, charged by Agent Dean, of the Humane Society, with cruelty to animals, had a hearing on the disturbance before Mayor Anderson, when a large number of witnesses were examined. The case will be concluded this evening by the arguments of the Attorneys.

·····Mr. Robert Wray, night watchman at the Anderson street railroad crossing, Allegheny was severely injured on Saturday morning by being run over by a butcher wagon driven by John Staufer. It was though the injured man had several ribs broken and was injured inwardly.

·····On Saturday morning while Mrs. Peter Lang was passing up Seventh avenue, near High street, a stranger confronted her with a loaded pistol. The lady was accompanied by a little daughter, who screamed terribly, seeing the situation of her mother, which brought aid and the man escaped.

·····An action was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 Saturday, by A. W. Holthouse against Joseph C. Shaw to recover $165, alleged to be due for a lot of gilt-edge paper, which, it is said, complaint, Illinois. The plaintiff claims that the defendant sold the goods, but never paid over the proceeds. A summons was issued returnable the first Monday in April.

·····In the Fifth ward an uneducated man runs a grocery. Saturday last a woman came in and bought seven pounds of cheap sugar. After it was all nicely done up she inquired how much it was. "Let's see," said the grocer, scratching his head with a piece of paper, "seven pounds at seven cents a pound. Seven times seven is seventy-seven. Call it seventy-five cents and take it along."

·····A person walking along a certain quarter of Smithfield street about half past seven o'clock last evening could not but have noticed the dissimilarity in sounds proceeding from opposite sides of the street. From a church on the south side floated the sweet strains of the grand old Coronation hymn, and from a saloon on the other issued the discordant voices of beer guzzlers and the sharp, ugly clicking of pool balls.

·····Little's *Living Age* for March 20 contains a selection from the English magazines even more than usually good. The contents are: "The English Bar and the Inns of Court," Eated to be Free, by Jean Ingelow, Part I., "Giordano Bruno," "The Medieval Italy," "Alice Lorraine, a Tale of the South Downs," by the author of "The Maid of Sker." Part XVIII.; "Early Kings of Norway," by Thomas Carlyle. Part II., "Vagabonds in Winter-Time," "The Tyranny of Mothers," &c.

·····During the last three months or more parties residing in the lower portion of Allegheny City, who kept poultry, have suffered greatly by thieves and a number of complaints were made to Mayor Ferguson, proprietor of a traveling show, was Saturday Captain Lieutenant Campbell arrested a man named James Henderson, as he strongly suspected him of being one